State of the Judiciary

THE STATE OF THE JUDICIARY

The following is the first "state of the judiciary" address ever given to the combined houses of the state legislature in Arizona.

This address noted this 75th anniversary of statehood for Arizona as well as the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. In addition, the Chief Justice offered legislators a look inside the Arizona judiciary by examining the current trends within the court system, the status of special court programs, and the goals and directions of the judiciary over the next several years.

It is hoped that the spirit of cooperation and understanding woven within the messages given in this address will continue to be renewed and nurtured as Arizona moves into the 21st century.

Address by Frank X. Gordon, Jr.
Chief Justice, Arizona Supreme Court

Delivered to the 38th Legislature, First Session
State Capitol, Phoenix, Arizona
March 4, 1987

Introduction

It is with considerable pleasure and honor that I address you today on behalf of the Arizona judiciary. This is the first time that a chief justice has been invited to speak to the combined houses of the legislature in this state, a practice that is followed in many states to give the judicial branch of government an opportunity to bring important issues and concerns to the attention of those responsible for making laws and appropriating the funds needed to run essential government services. Thus, this occasion is an important symbol of cooperation within a system of vigorous checks and balances.

I am also aware on this occasion that the leadership of all three branches of state government has changed in the last two months. There is a new governor and there are many new agency heads; many of you are new to these halls, and you have selected new leaders for your respective houses. The Supreme Court, as has been our custom since 1960, has selected a new chief justice, and I will serve a term of five years. Today provides an opportunity for all of us to get to know each other better, a practice I would like to continue, both at the institutional level as well as on a personal level. While our constitution requires each branch of government to be conscious of the differences of purpose and function of the others, I believe that we share a fundamental respect for our distinct and various roles and responsibilities. By getting to know each other and understanding the differences in our roles better, we can build a spirit of cooperation -- a spirit that is essential to our effectiveness as co-equal branches of government.

You know, of course, that this year is the 75th anniversary of statehood for Arizona. It is an important reminder that we are a young state with a diverse and growing population that is expected to increase by 53 percent in the next 13 years, reaching a total of 4.9 million by the year 2000. This type of growth presents a multitude of challenges and problems that will undoubtedly affect the workload of all three branches of government.

I am also pleased to note that this year marks the bicentennial of the United States Constitution, a truly remarkable document that contains within it the foundation of our government and the essential features of the basic freedoms that we hold so dear in this country. As chairman of the Arizona Bicentennial Commission, I hope that each one of us in this room today will find an opportunity during the year to publicly reaffirm our support for a document that is second only to the one declaring our independence as a nation.

With these thoughts in mind, I would like to focus the remainder of my remarks on three subjects: (1) major trends within the court system; (2) the status of special programs which the legislature has created within the judicial department; and (3) new goals and directions which we need to pursue to ensure the equitable and efficient administration of justice in all levels of courts throughout the state.

Trends Within the Court System

Increases in Caseload

In many ways, it is difficult to comprehend the dramatic changes that have taken place in the Arizona court system since the voters approved the Modern Courts Amendment to the state constitution in 1960.

When Governor Paul Fannin appointed me judge of the Superior Court in Mohave County in 1962, I was the only judge for that court, and we had 245 case filings that year. Thirteen years later, in 1975, when I joined the Supreme Court, the Superior Court in Mohave County had 1,368 case filings -- an increase of 458 percent! During the same time span, the Superior Court in Maricopa and Pima Counties experienced case filing growth of 106 percent and 108 percent, respectively.

In January 1975, a second division of the Superior Court in Mohave County was added. Then, between 1975 and 1985, that court's total case filings increased another 137 percent, but that court still has only two judges. (The increase in case filings in the Superior Court in Mohave County is the most dramatic in the Superior Court in the state.)

In 1962, when I first took the bench, there were approximately 37,000 cases filed in the Superior Court statewide. In 1985, there were over 114,000 cases. That's more than a 200 percent increase! Although final 1986 case filings are not yet available, it is projected that during 1986 the number of new case filings increased at every level of the judiciary. In municipal courts, the increase was almost seven percent; in both the justice of the peace courts and the Superior Court, the increase was over nine percent. The Court of Appeals experienced an actual (not projected) increase in filings of 22 percent, and the Supreme Court experienced a three percent increase.

Aside from the Court of Appeals, especially in Division One, the most dramatic increase in case volume was in the trial courts, specifically, the limited jurisdiction courts where the largest number of cases are handled. In 1986, well over one million cases were filed in justice of the peace and municipal courts in Arizona.

These lower courts, with their great caseloads, are the trial courts with the greatest need for continual improvement. Once again, with your assistance, we have implemented some important new programs in the areas of data processing, education, and managerial assistance for lower court judges. It is essential that we continue to expand this effort.

All courts in the state have an overabundance of pending cases. For some courts, this is a problem because the number of cases pending is so high, or because the cases have been pending for such a long time, or both. But overall, the picture statewide is fairly consistent. We are experiencing steady growth in the workload of the courts, even in the face of improved management and the development of innovative programs. Moreover, state and local governments are being pressed hard to meet the needs of the courts as the state's population and consequently court filings, continue to increase.

Special Programs

While the courts are stretching to meet the demands of their traditional and basic functions, we are also involved in many programs that are ancillary to our primary goal of resolving disputes. Several of these programs have been particularly innovative and are worth bringing to your attention today.

The oldest of these is the Foster Care Review Board Program. In 1978, the legislature created the State Foster Care Review Board and placed it under the supervision of the Supreme Court. The state board now administers the work of 46 local boards; these boards deal with cases involving neglected and dependent children. Several months ago, there were more than 3,200 children under their review.

The legislature began several years ago to improve and subsidize adult and juvenile probation programs across the state. For many years, probation was funded entirely at the local level. Now, the state contributes approximately 36 percent to the operation of probation departments. This is done through several programs such as the Juvenile Crime Reduction Fund, Progressively Increasing Consequences Act (PIC-ACT), now called the Juvenile Dependency Reduction Fund, and others.

One of the more interesting programs you have given us in recent years has been the Adult Intensive Probation Supervision Program. In the 18 months since this program was created, it has handled more than 900 felons. This means that over 900 people who would have gone to prison have had an opportunity for supervision outside of prison, thereby reducing the need for additional prison space. The revocation rate for this program has been 24 percent.

A similar program for juvenile offenders was created by the legislature in 1986. Training for the officers was conducted earlier this year, and 13 counties plan to participate in the program during the first year. While it is too early to foretell long-term results, we hope that this program will be as successful as the Adult Intensive Probation Supervision Program seems to be.

There are many other programs that merit discussion, such as family counseling, but I am sensitive to the demands on your time. So let me simply say that, all in all, these special programs provide substantial assistance to the courts and act as an important relief valve to county governments, particularly in rural areas where court services and the ability of local governments to fund them vary considerably.

Goals and Future Directions

Clearly, the judiciary has been asked and required to undertake many legislatively mandated programs. To a great extent, this has diverted our attention from our primary responsibility to resolve disputes equitably and efficiently. I would now like to share with you the goals which the judiciary would like to achieve, or at least begin this year, in pursuit of its primary responsibility.

State Funding of the Court System

It has become increasingly obvious during the last few years that the courts are not funded properly. I am not talking about the quantity of money available, a subject for the budget-making process itself, so much as I am the process for funding the courts.

Courts in this state are funded by a myriad of sources at state, county and municipal levels. Of course, the way in which the courts are funded reflects something of our history and the way in which the Arizona court system has evolved during its first 75 years. In this state, lower courts have been traditionally funded by local governments. Following the creation in 1960 of an integrated judicial department for the state, the state has gradually assumed more financial responsibility for the courts. We now have a single, statewide judicial department funded by the state, the counties, and town and municipal governments. The result is a tremendous variation in the quality and quantity of judicial services available to Arizona's citizens.

This is a serious problem and one not easy to solve. I am not going to recommend a simplistic solution to those responsible for making the funding decisions. I do recommend, however, in the spirit of cooperation, that during the current session the legislature create a joint interim committee to study the problem of the funding of the entire court system and to prepare appropriate recommendations for your consideration next year. We are prepared to assist the legislature in this study and will to the greatest extent possible, make our administrative staff available to work on such a project. In the meantime, we stand ready to help you in any way that we can during the current session to consider legislation that might change the way in which various programs or parts of the court system are funded.

Improving the Quality of Justice

We feel a keen need to improve the quality of justice being delivered throughout the state. Quality is a hard concept to define, and while we cannot describe this term precisely, we know that some changes are needed to improve the way we process cases. Therefore, we have undertaken or are about to initiate several programs to improve the quality of the delivery of justice to the citizens of this state.

Some of these programs are familiar to you already. For example, we have a proposal pending before you to add another department to Division One of the Court of Appeals. Primarily, this request is due to increasing appellate case filings in the court, and the court's inability to keep abreast of its caseload, despite innovative efforts to do so.

We also have requests pending to increase the size of our management and research staff so that we can begin to address critical and neglected areas. It is not enough that we continue to process cases; we need to know more about the types of cases we are processing and what changes can be made to either control or reduce the flow of litigation through innovative programs including, but not limited to, case processing standards, and arbitration and other forms of alternative dispute resolution.

We are asking for a substantial increase in our educational programs for judges and court personnel. As of the first of this year, by order of the Supreme Court, all judges, court personnel and probation officers must participate in education and training programs each year in order to upgrade their skills.

We are beginning a major program to examine the way children are treated in the court system. One of our immediate concerns is financial support for children following divorce. It is a sad fact that many parents do not continue to support their children after a divorce. The presiding judges of the Superior Court are already working with members of your bodies on legislation designed to improve child support enforcement procedures.

We also recognize growing concerns about the way in which defense counsel are appointed for indigents and the fact that increasing caseloads are now beginning to threaten the quality of representation. As a result, we have organized a committee to develop standards for the defense of indigents. This committee will report back to the Supreme Court later this year.

With your cooperation, we are also seeking to begin construction this year of a state courts building. We have been working with you since 1980 to design a suitable facility and we are just now entering the bidding process for this building. The new building will enable us to provide one location for the appellate courts and administrative offices that are now housed in four separate locations. We estimate that the consolidation of these offices will save more than one million dollars a year in rent.

Finally, in order to underscore our concerns for the direction in which we are headed during the remainder of this century, we will shortly initiate a long-range planning process for the courts. This will entail an improved internal planning process, the organization of a council of presiding judges, to be known as the Council on Judicial Administration, and the formation of a Commission on the Courts to consider the needs of the judiciary as we approach the year 2000.

The Commission on the Courts will involve many people from a variety of disciplines, including members from the legislature, in an attempt to identify needs and to plan for the orderly development of the courts during the next 13 years. The commission will be charged with examining court organization and administration, case processing and procedures, dispute resolution, alternatives and the role of the courts in matters involving families and children. The commission will not duplicate the work of other committees or commissions, such as those dealing with state financing of the courts, or the other programs I have mentioned, but it will assist the Supreme Court in evaluating existing program structures and recommend changes where needed.

Understanding the Courts

This brings me to a special concern of mine and the last major area that I want to mention today. In recent years, all branches of government, especially the courts, seem to suffer from a lack of public understanding about our basic functions. Judges, of course, are under strict canons of judicial conduct, and are frequently restricted in the types of things they can say about litigation that is pending before them. In our zeal to provide an objective and fair forum for the resolution of disputes -- a right that is guaranteed every citizen under the protections provided in our state and federal constitutions -- we are not always able to articulate the role of the courts. Recent studies have shown that the public has a great many misconceptions about the courts.

We intend to initiate programs this year to help citizens understand the role of courts and the responsibilities of judges. We expect to make ourselves more visible in the community through participation in law-related education programs and programs designed to achieve a greater level of understanding between the judiciary and the news media.

Conclusion

I realize that these are ambitious goals. I would not attempt to achieve them, however, if I did not sense a willingness on the part of the legislature and the citizens of this state to encourage a system of judicial excellence. The foundation is there, both in the founding document of this state and in the assistance provided by the legislature in past years. Each year, if I am invited, I will share with you the past year's accomplishments and additional portions of my plan for the improvement of the judicial branch of government in Arizona.

I look forward to working with you to build a better state. Thank you for giving me this opportunity.

"In 1789 Benjamin Franklin commented that our Constitution was in actual operation and that everything appeared to promise that it would last. He qualified his comment, however, with the further observation that in this world nothing was certain but death and taxes. After 200 years of actual operation, I think it is safe to say, that not only has our Consititution lasted, it has also provided the framework for a form of government which continues to meet the Constitutions's stated goals of establishing justice, promoting the general welfare and securing the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. While it might be tempting to state that, as with death and taxes, the continued operation of our Constitution is now certain, I believe that we in the judiciary must remain ever vigilant in protecting individual rights and liberties as guaranteed by the Constitution, to insure the continued and lasting operation of that Constitution."

– **L. Ray Haire**
Chief Judge
Arizona Court of Appeals
Division One

An Integrated Judicial System

AN INTEGRATED JUDICIAL SYSTEM: WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT ISN'T

A fundamental point in the "Modern Courts Amendment" approved by Arizona voters in 1960 was the establishment of judicial powers in the state through an "integrated judicial department." The concept of integration in the judiciary implies the coordination of the administrative functions of all courts throughout the judicial system. The achievement of integration is foremost among the goals approved by the Supreme Court for the next five years.

The following address was delivered to all members of the Arizona judiciary at the 1987 annual Judicial Conference. It not only introduces and describes the concept of a fully integrated judicial system, but explores the characteristics of integration including improved communications, better coordination of operations, enhanced education and long-term planning.

Address by Frank X. Gordon, Jr.
Chief Justice, Arizona Supreme Court

Delivered at the Annual Judicial Conference
El Conquistador Hotel, Tucson, Arizona
November 4, 1987

Introduction

The concept of judicial independence represents the very foundation of our judicial system and one of the primary reasons why state and federal governments have worked so well over the years. Every judge needs to understand the nature of judicial independence and how this can be accomplished by assuring that judges exercise control over the essential functions of their courts.

The concept of judicial independence must be accompanied by judicial accountability, which is nothing more or less than the willingness of judges to carry out their collective and individual responsibilities. This subject is large and encompasses many obligations. I will focus my remarks on our willingness to manage our own affairs as a separate and co-equal branch of government and to carry out the constitutional mandates which we have been given by the citizens of this state.

The Foundation of the Integrated Judicial System

When the Arizona Constitution was first adopted, Article VI, Section 1 stated that "The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a Supreme Court, superior courts, justices of the peace, and such courts inferior to the superior courts as may be provided by law." Other provisions of the original constitution provided that the judge having the shortest term left to serve would be named as the chief justice and that the Supreme Court could appoint a reporter for its decisions and a clerk to handle the affairs of its office.

The judicial article of the constitution was changed in the election of November 8, 1960, when, almost 27 years ago to the day, the voters approved the Modern Courts Amendment to the Arizona Constitution. That amendment significantly changed the way in which the courts are organized and governed in this state.

Article VI, Section 1 of the constitution now states that "The judicial power shall be vested in an integrated judicial department consisting of a Supreme Court, such intermediate appellate courts as may be provided by law, a superior court, such courts inferior to the superior court as may be provided by law, and justice courts."

Several other key sections were changed as well. No longer would the justice with the shortest term become the chief justice. The chief justice is now elected by the justices of that Court for a term of five years and may be re-elected for additional terms. The vice chief justice position was also created, and the Supreme Court was given the authority to appoint an administrative director and staff to assist the chief justice in discharging his administrative duties.

Another important change provided that the superior courts would constitute a single court, composed of all of the judges, elected or appointed, from each of the counties of the state. Still another section established the authority of the Supreme Court to appoint presiding judges of the Superior Court.

In addition, a merit selection system was introduced in the Superior Court in Maricopa and Pima Counties and the appellate courts. Several other changes could be mentioned here, but the only other change I wish to point out at this time came ten years later when the voters approved the creation of the Commission on Judicial Qualifications, the entity that regulates the conduct of judges in Arizona.

These were significant changes. They were achieved only after an immense effort on the part of the State Bar, the judiciary, and many citizens in this state. Morris K. Udall, then a practicing attorney in a Tucson law firm and a member of the Board of Governors of the State Bar, wrote an article that appeared in the Arizona Weekly Gazette the week after the general election and that was subsequently reprinted in the University of Arizona Law Review. I quote from his remarks.

> We have achieved passage of basic, significant and far-reaching judicial reform . . . but while we are still flushed with victory, may I urge that the job is not yet done. I . . . suggest that all we have really accomplished to this point is to fashion and obtain the tools by which a modern judicial house can be built. The hard and detailed job of building the structure must now be undertaken.
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> It is a sad lesson of judicial experience that legislative or constitutional reform -- however well conceived and drafted -- will fail in its intended results unless lawyers and judges accept the obligation of placing the new procedure into effect in the full and intended spirit.
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> In many respects, there will be every tendency to revert to the old, familiar pattern of court administration. Yet it must be obvious that the new Article VI contemplates **some change in judicial organization and administration** -- otherwise it was futile to make all the effort.
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> In the past, there has been no administrative head of our statewide court system; now we will have one. In the multiple judge counties, there has been no one judge vested with **authority** and **responsibility** for effective functioning of the various divisions. Now those counties will have a presiding judge.
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> * * *
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> If the new system is to be **new** -- if it is to accomplish anything -- those who are given administrative authority and leadership must exercise authority and lead. The remainder at the bench and Bar must accept that leadership graciously and in the same cooperative spirit with which the amendment was passed.
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> * * *
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> If the leaders will lead and the followers will follow, something will be accomplished. Otherwise, we will surely face the wrath of those who were promised reform. Otherwise, we must accept the jeers of those cynics who said that [proposition] 101 would not meet the problems of inefficiency and delay. [*All emphasis in the original. See:* 2 Arizona Law Review *167 (1960)*]

This then was the start of our integrated judicial system.

An Integrated Judicial System

The Modern Courts Amendment did not define what was intended by an "integrated" judicial department. The term itself implies the forming or coordinating of disparate parts into a unified whole. For this reason, the process of integrating the courts in many states is often referred to as court unification.

The hallmarks of court unification are consolidation and simplification of court structure, centralized rulemaking, centralized management, and, to various degrees, centralized budgeting and state financing. A unified court system thus represents an ideal type or model of court organization when contrasted with a non-unified system where the responsibility is very dispersed. My concern here, however, is not to stress the hierarchical organization of the judiciary, but to recognize that the primary purpose of an integrated court system is to provide a framework for carrying out the administrative responsibilities of judges.

Under the state constitution, the Supreme Court has the responsibility for providing leadership and direction to integrate the judicial system. This is not an exclusive authority -- we expect many judges to lead and give direction to the affairs of the judiciary -- but it is an important function that we have to take seriously.

A key feature of leadership is the establishment of goals. Some of the goals which the Arizona Supreme Court adopted at the beginning of the year are:

- To improve the ability of the judiciary to operate as a separate branch of government at the state and local level;
- To integrate the state judicial system pursuant to the mandate provided in the constitution;
- To improve communication with the public and the media;
- To encourage greater participation of presiding judges in the administration of the courts;
- To improve communication within the judiciary and with the legislature;
- To improve the judiciary's relationship with the State Bar Association;
- To improve the productivity of the courts and become more efficient and effective as a branch of government; and
- To improve the quality of judicial decision making and the capacity of courts to process cases effectively and efficiently.

Another key feature of the integrated system is the centralized exercise of the Supreme Court's rulemaking authority in order to obtain uniform rules throughout the state. Once again, we do not see this as a responsibility from which we can or should exclude other judges. We have frequently relied on members of the bench as well as members of the State Bar to develop reasonable and working rules, but we intend to change our rulemaking procedures within the next few months in order to obtain greater input from judges, prosecutors, defense counsel and citizens concerning court rules. We believe that these changes, which you will hear more about in the near future, will produce a more open and viable rulemaking process.

Long-term planning for the system as a whole is another characteristic of an integrated court system. To help the judiciary plan for the future, we have begun preparations for a Commission on the Courts that will commence its work early next year. The commission's task forces will focus on the following topics: court organization and administration, court delay and cost reduction, dispute resolution methods, and children and families in the courts. Many of you, I am sure, will be directly involved in the work of these four task forces. But even if you are not, I hope that all of you will take a keen interest in the work of the commission.

Delegation is a key characteristic also. Because of the size of the judicial system, we have found it necessary to delegate some of our supervisory authority to chief judges of the Court of Appeals and to presiding judges of the Superior Court. When given this authority, we expect those judges to carry out the responsibilities that have been delegated to them. We likewise expect Superior Court judges and all other judges in courts within the jurisdiction of a given Superior Court to work with and to cooperate with presiding judges.

Another important aspect of an integrated judicial system is communication. We live in an information age that requires us to gather and share information about the operations of the courts and to make sure that there are many avenues for communicating within the judicial system. Many of the courts are now linked by computers, and all of the probation offices throughout the state are linked to the same computer system. In addition to this electronic revolution, we are making efforts to improve our written publications so that everyone within the judicial system might better understand what is happening.

Court integration also implies greater judicial involvement in the administration of the system itself. Just like all of you, the members of the Supreme Court must decide cases, a responsibility that consumes most of our available time. Contrary to what some of you may think, we do not spend all of our time making administrative policies for the judicial system. We do have to decide cases and we try to do that first. Because we are not constantly in touch with the day-to-day administrative problems of the trial courts, we feel it is important to involve more judges in administrative policymaking. For this purpose, we have organized a Council on Judicial Administration comprised of the chief justice and all the chief and presiding judges from throughout the state and representative judges from a juvenile court, a justice court, and a municipal court. The council is responsible for assisting the Supreme Court in bringing about greater integration of the judicial system.

Still another characteristic of an integrated system is access to educational opportunities for all judges and all court personnel. I think we can say that Arizona is on the leading edge of judicial education. No other state has taken the steps we have to improve judicial education. The Council on Judicial Education has recommended and we have ordered that everyone in the judicial system from clerk to judge be required to participate in at least 16 hours of education or training programs each year. You can take more, but two full days of training are minimal. We wish we had the resources to require more.

We expect all of you -- every judge in the integrated judicial system -- to be examples to your staffs in fulfilling this responsibility. If you do not like the offerings that are available or courses you are taking, then we expect you to suggest improvements so that over time we can have the finest judicial education program in the nation. Although there are many other characteristics I could discuss, I would like to mention only one more here. That is the idea of responsiveness. As judges, we must be independent in our decision making; as administrators of justice, we must be responsive to those we serve. We must be concerned about the quality of justice in this state. We must be interested in the effectiveness of the system. We need to improve the way in which lawyers, litigants, witnesses, jurors, defendants, and victims see and understand the system. We are responsible for making the system better. Only in this way can we improve the image of the judiciary.

What Judicial Integration Is Not

I would like to comment briefly on what an integrated judicial system is not. It is not a rigid, bureaucratic structure designed to take away the individual freedom and independence of judges. Rather, it is a flexible approach to governing ourselves that will tell the public and the other branches of government that we collectively intend to carry out our responsibilities.

An integrated judicial system is not necessarily a totally state-funded court system. While we think such funding has merit, especially at a time when many county and local governments are desperately searching for the financial means to support needed judicial programs, total state funding is not absolutely essential. The real key is access to sufficient resources to do the job that has to be done. An integrated judicial system must be able to obtain funds when needed, must be perceived as an essential part of government, and must be given respect in the appropriation process as a separate branch of government with constitutionally mandated responsibilities. This holds true at both the state and local levels of government.

Finally, the concept of an integrated judicial system does not imply that all ideas have to come from the central office. We expect and encourage all courts to be creative and innovative. Some of the most exciting developments in our court system have come from the trial courts. By encouraging greater integration, we can share these ideas with all the courts. In this way, we can foster constant court improvement at all levels of the judiciary throughout the state.

Conclusion

In this, the 27th year of our integrated judicial system, we are faced with many challenges. Some challenges, such as the recent proposal to remove the Supreme Court's rule-making authority, would strike at the heart of the judicial system's independence. Other challenges will help us improve the quality of our services and make sure that the people who come in contact with the courts are impressed with the dedication of our judges and professional staff. We cannot satisfy everyone all the time. In our system, there are winners and losers, but all those who come in contact with the system should come away feeling that they received fair treatment and prompt and courteous service.

It is my hope that the administrative changes we have made and will make in the future will bring us nearer to our constitutional article's promise of an integrated judicial system. Our dreams will not become reality, however, without the help of all of you.

"The basic function of a Constitution is to define and limit the powers of government. Any intrusion by government into the personal freedoms of any individual must be measured against constitutional standards.

The right to claim the protection of the Constitution against abuse of governmental power must never be dependent upon a persons guilt or innocence, his personal philosophy, nor upon his wealth or standing in the community."

– **John Taylor**
Presiding Judge
Superior Court
Navajo County

FY 1987 Overview

Statewide Filing Information

During 1987, statewide filings for all three courts in the Arizona judiciary totaled 1,811,479. Filings in municipal courts constituted over half of the state total (56.3%), while filings in justice of the peace courts accounted for 36.0% of the total. Consequently, limited jurisdiction courts accounted for over 92% of all court filings in Fiscal Year 1987. The superior court handled 7.4% of all filings, and the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals collectively received 0.3% of the total statewide filings.

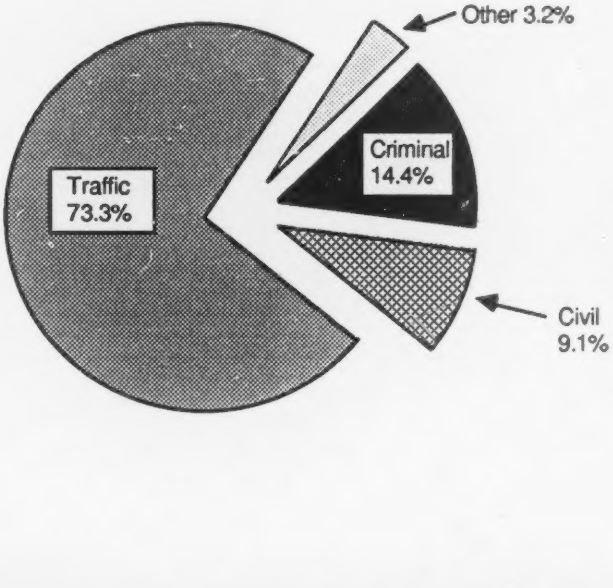
As shown in the pie charts, traffic cases comprised the majority of case filings at 73.5% of the total. Criminal cases were the next highest category, accounting for 14.4% of all filings, and civil cases represented 9.1%. The category of "other" filings, which represented 3.2% of the total statewide filings, was made up of primarily superior court domestic relations and juvenile court cases. Portions of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals caseloads that were included

1987 Statewide Filings

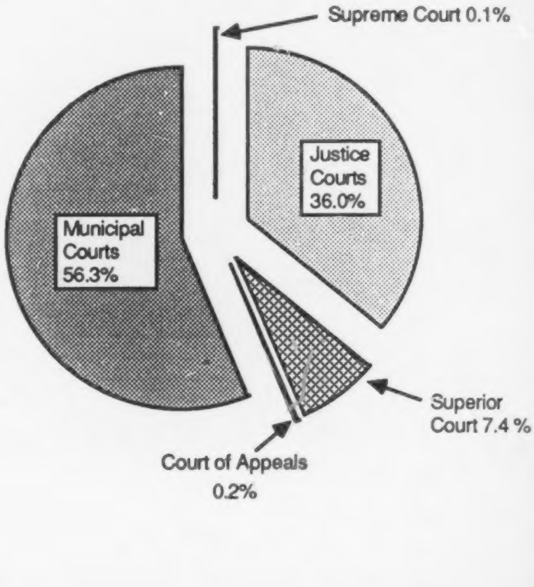
	Criminal	Civil	Traffic	Other	Total	Percent
Supreme Court	813	13		278	1,104	0.1
Court of Appeals	1,825	808		710	3,343	0.2
Superior Court	24,038*	53,063		57,233	134,334	7.4
Justice Court	70,460	109,968	471,534		651,962	36.0
Municipal Court	164,575		856,161		1,020,736	56.3
Total	**261,711**	**163,852**	**1,327,695**	**58,221**	**1,811,479**	**100.0**
Percent of Total	14.4	9.1	73.3	3.2	100.0	

*Includes lower court appeals.

Statewide Filings by Case Type
FY 1987



Statewide Filings by Court Level
FY 1987



Statewide Judicial Expenditures

The Arizona judiciary is funded primarily by state and local governments. The financial information shown below reflects the 1987 total statewide expenditures for all the courts by level of court and funding source. The pie charts illustrate the percentage of expenditures by funding source and by court level.

Counties provided 62.5% of the monies required to operate Arizona's courts during FY 1987, a decrease from the 66.9% they provided during 1986. The state's funding contribution to the courts was 22.2% in FY 1987, an increase of 7.0% over the previous year. Municipal funds accounted for 14.8% of the total monies spent, and federal funding provided only 0.5% of the statewide expenditures for the fiscal year.

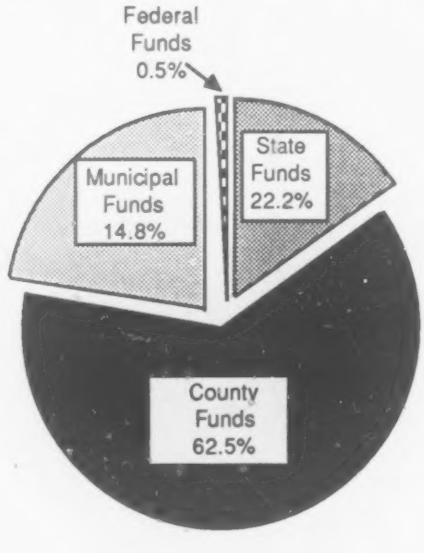
Over two-thirds (70.0%) of the total judicial expenditures were allocated for services at the superior court level during FY 1987. This represents a substantial increase over the previous year when the superior court accounted for 65.9% of the total. Municipal courts and justice courts expended, respectively, 14.9% and 8.7% of the total monies. Arizona's appellate courts accounted for 6.4% of the statewide expenditures.

Statewide Expenditure Summary
FY 1987

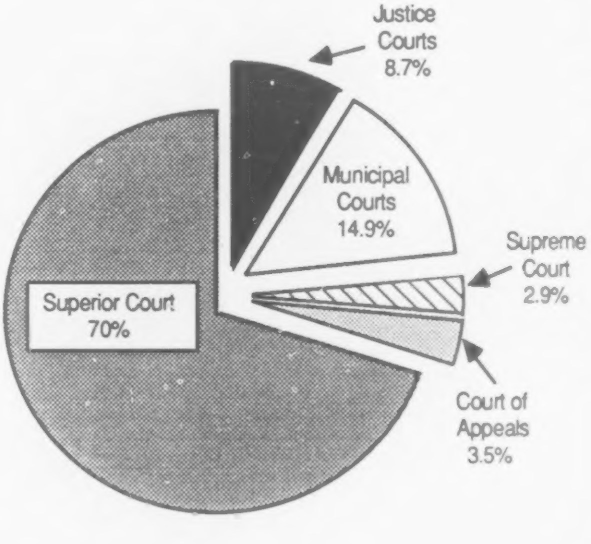
	State Funds	County Funds	Municipal Funds	Federal Funds	Total	Percent of Total
Supreme Court	$ 4,261,960	N/A	$ N/A	$ 164,007	$ 4,425,967	2.9
Court of Appeals	5,394,710	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,394,710	3.5
Superior Court	22,826,346	$ 83,466,269	N/A	$ 509,813	106,802,428	70.0
Justice Courts	1,330,921	11,814,667	N/A	50,000	13,195,588	8.7
Municipal Courts	N/A	N/A	22,668,073	10,411	22,678,484	14.9
Total	$ 33,813,937	$ 95,280,936	$ 22,668,073	$ 734,231	$ 152,497,177	100.0
Percent of Total	22.2	62.5	14.8	0.5	100.0	

*Does not include information for Northeast Phoenix Justice Court and St. John's Municipal Court, which was not reported. Information for Guadalupe and Bullhead City Municipal Courts was unavailable.

Arizona Judicial Expenditures by Fund Source FY 1987



Arizona Judicial Expenditures by Court Level FY 1987



Statewide Financial Information

Statewide financial information is provided below for each of the court levels comprising the Arizona judiciary. The tables show specific line-item expenditures FY.1987 and appropriated monies and projected expenditures for FY 1988. Much of this data was compiled from responses to the Administrative Office of the Courts' financial survey.

Expenditures at the superior court level include funds received from non-appropriated sources. Monies received from adult and juvenile probation services fees are available to be used by the adult and juvenile probation departments, and 12% of the collections through the Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund is allocated to juvenile probation departments for juvenile crime reduction. These funds are not appropriations and, consequently, are not included in the appropriations figures.

The Supreme Court administers monies for Probation Enhancement, Intensive Probation, and the Juvenile Probation Services Fund (created by the merging of the Juvenile Delinquency Reduction Fund and JPO/Foster Care monies). The funds for these special programs are included at the superior court level, where they are expended.

Statewide Expenditures*
FY 1987

	Supreme Court	Court of Appeals	Superior Court	Justice Courts	Municipal Courts	Total
Personal Services	$ 2,240,094	$ 4,012,631	$ 50,139,140	$ 8,031,127	$ 12,195,517	$ 76,618,509
Fringe Benefits	331,230	496,278	8,767,554	1,458,080	2,740,231	13,793,373
Operating Expenses	621,063	734,586	10,042,369	1,322,946	4,665,475	17,386,439
Travel	49,682	63,897	721,167	111,951	53,470	1,000,167
Professional Contract Services	21,277	0	12,873,097	687,339	2,312,193	15,893,906
Capital Expenses	36,317	38,545	922,942	203,224	701,187	1,902,215
Foster Care Review Board	622,395	0	0	0	0	622,395
Additional State Funds:						
Commission on Judicial Qualifications	54,844	0	0	0	0	54,844
Commissions on Judicial Appointments	1,456	0	0	0	0	1,456
Judges' Salaries and Related Expenses	0	0	3,421,019	1,330,921	0	4,751,940
Family Counseling	0	0	247,800	0	0	247,800
Probation State Aid	0	0	733,000	0	0	733,000
Medical Liability Panels	0	0	4,768	0	0	4,768
Probation Enhancement	0	0	2,604,843	0	0	2,604,843
Juvenile Probation Services Fund	0	0	10,813,550	0	0	10,813,550
Adult Intensive Probation	0	0	3,636,523	0	0	3,636,523
Juvenile Intensive Probation	0	0	1,364,843	0	0	1,364,843
Federal Funds	164,007	0	509,813	50,000	10,411	734,231
Other**	283,602	48,773	0	0	0	332,375
TOTAL	$ 4,425,967	$ 5,394,710	$ 106,802,428	$ 13,195,588	$ 22,678,484	$ 152,497,177

* Does not include information for Northeast Phoenix Justice Court or St. John's Municipal Court which were not reported. Information for Guadalupe and Bullhead City Municipal Courts was unavailable.

** Other appropriated funds including Judicial Assistance Fund and Judicial Education.

Appropriations And Projected Expenditures
FY 1987

	Supreme Court	Court of Appeals	Superior Courts	Justice Courts	Municipal Courts	Total
Personal Services	$ 2,586,700	$ 4,316,000	$ 53,697,007	$ 8,787,971	$ 14,165,529	$ 83,553,207
Fringe Benefits	418,200	557,100	9,590,618	1,555,033	3,234,618	15,355,569
Operating Expenses	798,300	797,200	10,840,174	1,656,485	5,306,464	19,398,623
Travel	76,000	69,500	799,146	185,033	97,363	1,227,042
Professional Contract Services	30,000	3,000	12,483,998	810,832	2,786,433	16,114,263
Capital Expenses	15,500	16,400	1,081,924	232,317	809,188	2,155,329
Foster Care Review Board	779,500	0	0	0	0	779,500
Additional State Funds:						
Commission on Judicial Qualifications	60,000	0	0	0	0	60,000
Commissions on Judicial Appointments	4,000	0	0	0	0	4,000
Judges' Salaries and Related Expenses	0	0	3,941,200	1,506,900	0	5,448,100
Court Appointed Special Advocate	0	0	75,000	0	0	75,000
Family Counseling	0	0	289,600	0	0	289,600
Probation State Aid	0	0	1,371,000	0	0	1,371,000
Medical Liability Panels	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,000
Probation Enhancement	0	0	4,282,400	0	0	4,282,400
Juvenile Probation Services Fund	0	0	12,624,400	0	0	12,624,400
Adult Intensive Probation	0	0	4,867,800	0	0	4,867,800
Juvenile Intensive Probation	0	0	4,426,700	0	0	4,426,700
Federal Funds	247,752	0	0	0	0	247,752
Other**	420,305	0	0	0	0	420,305
TOTAL	$ 5,436,257	$ 5,759,200	$ 120,385,967	$ 14,734,571	$ 26,399,595	$ 172,715,590

* Does not include information for Northeast Phoenix Justice Court or St. John's Municipal Court which were not reported. Information for Guadalupe and Bullhead City Municipal Courts was unavailable.

** Other appropriated funds including Judicial Assistance Fund and Judicial Education.

> "In recent years appellate court decisions have enumerated the application of constitutional rights to juvenile court proceedings. This has reduced the number of children and families inappropriately brought into the juvenile court system. These decisions, however, have not reduced the availability of needed services to children and families in crisis and turmoil, but have sharpened the focus of these services. Our living constitution, federal and state, continue to protect and benefit our population, young and old alike!"

– **C. Kimball Rose**
Presiding Juvenile Judge
Superior Court
Maricopa County

Statewide Personnel Summary
FY 1987

The table below reflects a statewide summary of all court positions reported by the individual courts in response to a personnel survey conducted by the Supreme Court.

Position	Supreme Court		Court of Appeals		Superior Court		Justice Courts		Municipal Courts		Total	
	F.T.	P.T.	F.T.	P.T.	F.T.	P.T.	F.T.	P.T.	F.T.	P.T.	F.T.	P.T.
Justice; Judge	5	0	18	0	101	0	84	0	112	56	320	56
Commissioner/Referee	0	0	0	0	23	2	0	0	0	23	2	0
Clerk of the Court	1	0	2	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
Administrative Staff	41	6	0	0	56	0	4	0	24	4	125	10
Probation Administrative Staff	5	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	46	0
Staff Attorney	5	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	2
Law Clerk	9	2	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	2
Probation Officer	0	0	0	0	778	4	0	0	0	0	778	4
Court Reporter	0	0	0	0	116	0	0	0	0	0	116	0
Bailiff	0	0	0	0	92	5	0	0	0	0	92	5
Support Staff	1	0	1	0	138	8	44	6	116	5	300	19
Probation Services Support	0	0	0	0	337	65	0	0	0	0	337	65
Secretarial/Clerical	43	4	44	1	975	28	256	46	369	45	1,687	124
Library Staff	0	0	0	0	17	2	0	0	0	0	17	2
Custodial Support	0	0	0	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	18	1
TOTAL	**110**	**14**	**111**	**1**	**2,707**	**115**	**388**	**52**	**621**	**110**	**3,937**	**292**

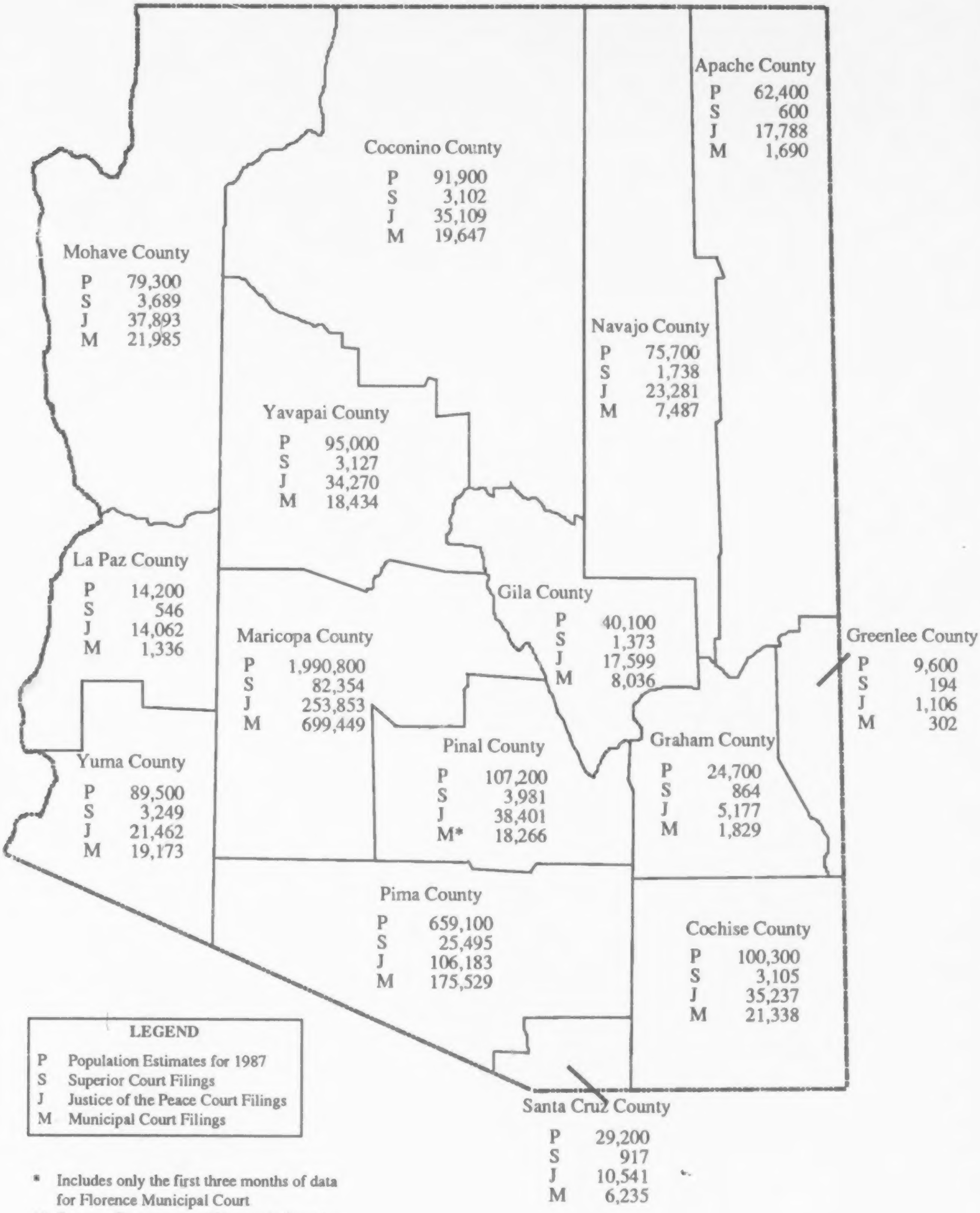
Statewide Revenue Summary
FY 1987

The chart below summarizes the total amount of fines, fees, forfeitures and surchanges reported by individual courts as collected during FY 1987. These amounts were reported on the 1987 Revenue Survey and have not been audited.

County	Supreme Court	Court of Appeals	Superior Court	Justice Courts	Municipal Courts	TOTAL
Apache			$ 129,074	$ 658,178	$ 42,533	**$ 829,785**
Cochise			1,124,607	1,473,769	582,770	**3,181,146**
Coconino			440,701	1,325,646	652,899	**2,419,246**
Gila			195,402	619,505	336,592	**1,151,499**
Graham			89,836	255,095	97,218	**442,149**
Greenlee			12,453	54,808	14,151	**81,412**
La Paz			69,529	958,266	75,924	**1,103,719**
Maricopa			11,612,609	7,156,658	21,385,627	**40,154,894**
Mohave			511,383	1,813,170	365,824	**2,690,377**
Navajo			187,574	781,683	250,048	**1,219,305**
Pima			2,286,514	2,620,659	3,027,916	**7,935,089**
Pinal			524,503	1,484,424	747,315	**2,756,242**
Santa Cruz			132,275	313,593	206,956	**652,824**
Yavapai			663,588	1,349,486	468,388	**2,481,462**
Yuma			446,842	795,162	888,362	**2,130,366**
State Level	$ 7,191	$ 49,738				**$ 56,929**
TOTAL	**$ 7,191**	**$ 49,738**	**$ 18,426,890**	**$ 21,660,102**	**$ 29,142,523**	**$ 69,229,515**

* Does not include information for Northeast Phoenix Justice Court, St. John's Municipal Court or Patagonia Municipal Court which were not reported. Information on Guadalupe and Bullhead City Municipal Courts was unavailable.

1987 Filings by Court Level with 1987 Population Levels **


Apache County
P 62,400
S 600
J 17,788
M 1,690
Coconino County
P 91,900
S 3,102
J 35,109
M 19,647
Mohave County
P 79,300
S 3,689
J 37,893
M 21,985
Navajo County
P 75,700
S 1,738
J 23,281
M 7,487
Yavapai County
P 95,000
S 3,127
J 34,270
M 18,434
La Paz County
P 14,200
S 546
J 14,062
M 1,336
Gila County
P 40,100
S 1,373
J 17,599
M 8,036
Maricopa County
P 1,990,800
S 82,354
J 253,853
M 699,449
Greenlee County
P 9,600
S 194
J 1,106
M 302
Pinal County
P 107,200
S 3,981
J 38,401
M* 18,266
Graham County
P 24,700
S 864
J 5,177
M 1,829
Yuma County
P 89,500
S 3,249
J 21,462
M 19,173
Pima County
P 659,100
S 25,495
J 106,183
M 175,529
Cochise County
P 100,300
S 3,105
J 35,237
M 21,338
LEGEND
P Population Estimates for 1987
S Superior Court Filings
J Justice of the Peace Court Filings
M Municipal Court Filings
Santa Cruz County
P 29,200
S 917
J 10,541
M 6,235

* Includes only the first three months of data for Florence Municipal Court

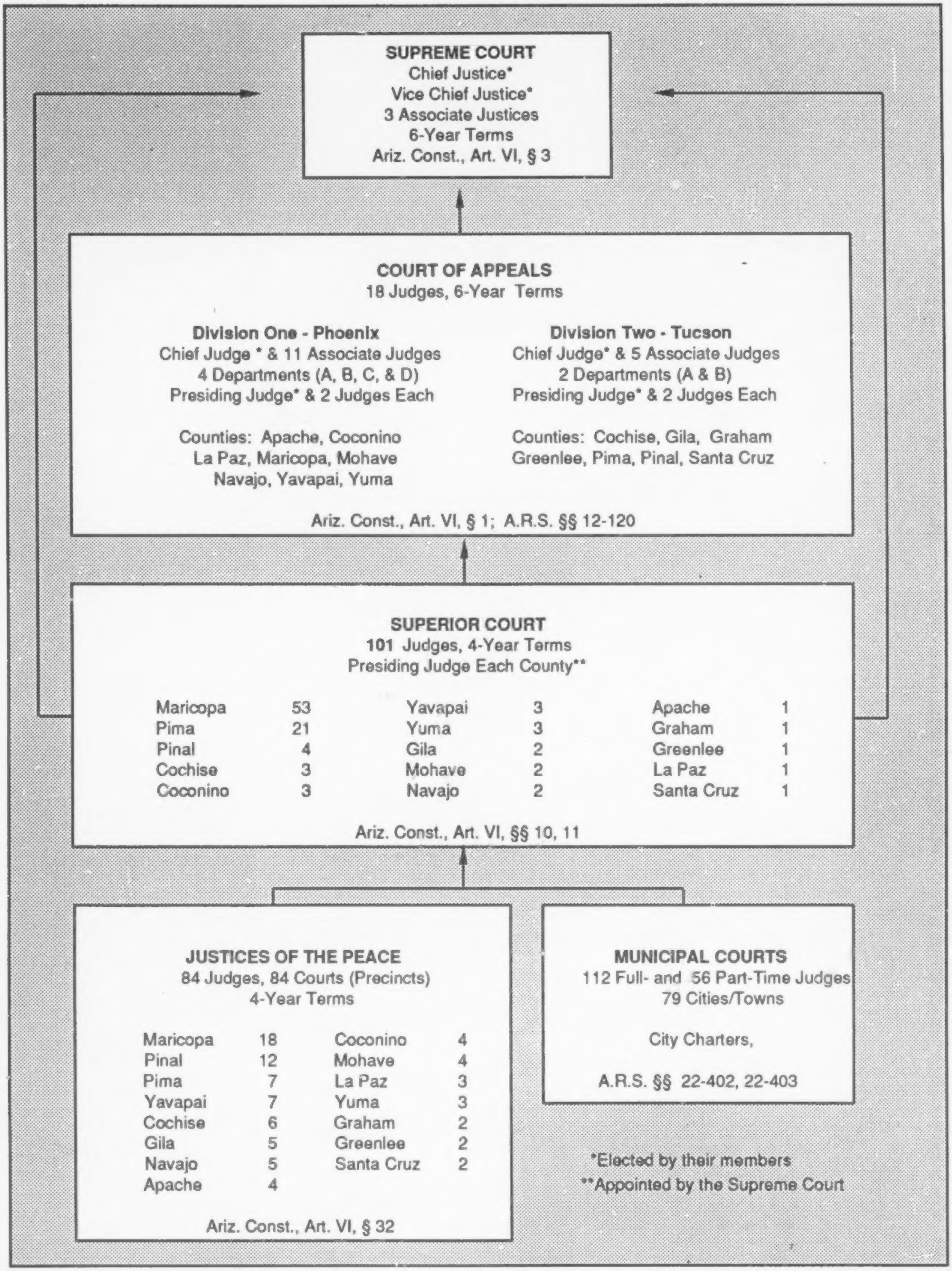
** Source: Department of Economic Security

"The 75th anniversary of the Arizona Constitution and the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution offers each of us an opportunity to become better acquainted with these documents and the fundamental values and principles upon which our state and nation were founded. Clearly, we as judges, carry a responsibility to encourage people to serve on juries and why their function as a juror is such an important role. In this way, people are reminded that the due process we all enjoy deserves to be wisely guarded by informed citizens."

– **Nancy Connor**
Justice of the Peace
Scottsdale Justice Court
Maricopa County

Present Organization & FY 1987 Summary

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART - THE ARIZONA JUDICIARY



SUPREME COURT
Chief Justice*
Vice Chief Justice*
3 Associate Justices
6-Year Terms
Ariz. Const., Art. VI, § 3

COURT OF APPEALS
18 Judges, 6-Year Terms

Division One - Phoenix
Chief Judge * & 11 Associate Judges
4 Departments (A, B, C, & D)
Presiding Judge* & 2 Judges Each

Counties: Apache, Coconino
La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave
Navajo, Yavapai, Yuma

Division Two - Tucson
Chief Judge* & 5 Associate Judges
2 Departments (A & B)
Presiding Judge* & 2 Judges Each

Counties: Cochise, Gila, Graham
Greenlee, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz

Ariz. Const., Art. VI, § 1; A.R.S. §§ 12-120

SUPERIOR COURT
101 Judges, 4-Year Terms
Presiding Judge Each County**

Maricopa	53	Yavapai	3	Apache	1
Pima	21	Yuma	3	Graham	1
Pinal	4	Gila	2	Greenlee	1
Cochise	3	Mohave	2	La Paz	1
Coconino	3	Navajo	2	Santa Cruz	1

Ariz. Const., Art. VI, §§ 10, 11

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
84 Judges, 84 Courts (Precincts)
4-Year Terms

Maricopa	18	Coconino	4
Pinal	12	Mohave	4
Pima	7	La Paz	3
Yavapai	7	Yuma	3
Cochise	6	Graham	2
Gila	5	Greenlee	2
Navajo	5	Santa Cruz	2
Apache	4		

Ariz. Const., Art. VI, § 32

MUNICIPAL COURTS
112 Full- and 56 Part-Time Judges
79 Cities/Towns

City Charters,

A.R.S. §§ 22-402, 22-403

*Elected by their members
**Appointed by the Supreme Court

SUPREME COURT

Jurisdiction

The Arizona Supreme Court, which consists of five justices, has administrative supervision over all the courts in the state; the Chief Justice is responsible for exercising the Court's supervisory power. In the absence of the Chief Justice, the Vice Chief Justice assumes these duties.

The Supreme Court's constitutional jurisdiction includes appellate review of all actions and proceedings, with the exception of some civil and criminal actions originating in non-record courts, and the power to make rules governing procedural matters in all the courts. Criminal cases involving the death penalty are appealed directly to the Supreme Court. Decisions of the Court of Appeals may be reviewed at the discretion of the Court.

Through its rule-making authority, the Supreme Court regulates the activities of the State Bar of Arizona and oversees the admission of new attorneys to the practice of law. Among its other duties, the State Bar has responsibility for filing disciplinary and removal petitions related to the alleged misconduct of Arizona attorneys. Only the Supreme Court has authority to actually suspend an attorney from practice or disbar an attorney. The Supreme Court also serves as the final decision-making body when disciplinary recommendations against Arizona judges are filed by the Commission on Judicial Qualifications.

Justices and Staff

The regular term of office for a Supreme Court justice is six years. Justices of the Supreme Court must be of good moral character and admitted to the practice of law in and a resident of the state of Arizona for ten years immediately prior to taking office. Upon expiration of his term, a justice stands for retention at the next general election. When a vacancy occurs on the Supreme Court, the Commission on Appellate Court Appointments nominates at least three individuals and submits their names to the Governor. The Governor appoints one of the nominees on the basis of merit alone, without regard to political affiliation. Should the Governor fail to appoint one of the Commission's nominees within 60 days after the names are submitted, the Chief Justice makes the appointment. The Chief Justice and the Vice Chief Justice are selected by their colleagues and hold office for a five-year term.

The Supreme Court also appoints an Administrative Director and staff to assist the Chief Justice in discharging administrative duties. The administrative matters assigned to the Administrative Director of the Courts are various, but generally consist of managing funds appropriated by the legislature to the Supreme Court for special programs such as probation; designing and implementing judicial education programs; managing the Foster Care Review Board system; serving as administrative liaison with the other courts in the state; and undertaking special projects as required.

The Court also appoints the Clerk of the Supreme Court, whose responsibilities include attending sessions of the Court; issuing writs and processes of the Court; entering all Court orders, judgments, and decrees and keeping all records and performing all duties as required by law or the Court. The Clerk's office maintains all of the case files of the Court, assists the Court in the scheduling of hearings and oral arguments, and distributes the Court's written opinions. The Court also appoints a central staff of attorneys, law clerks, and secretarial staff.

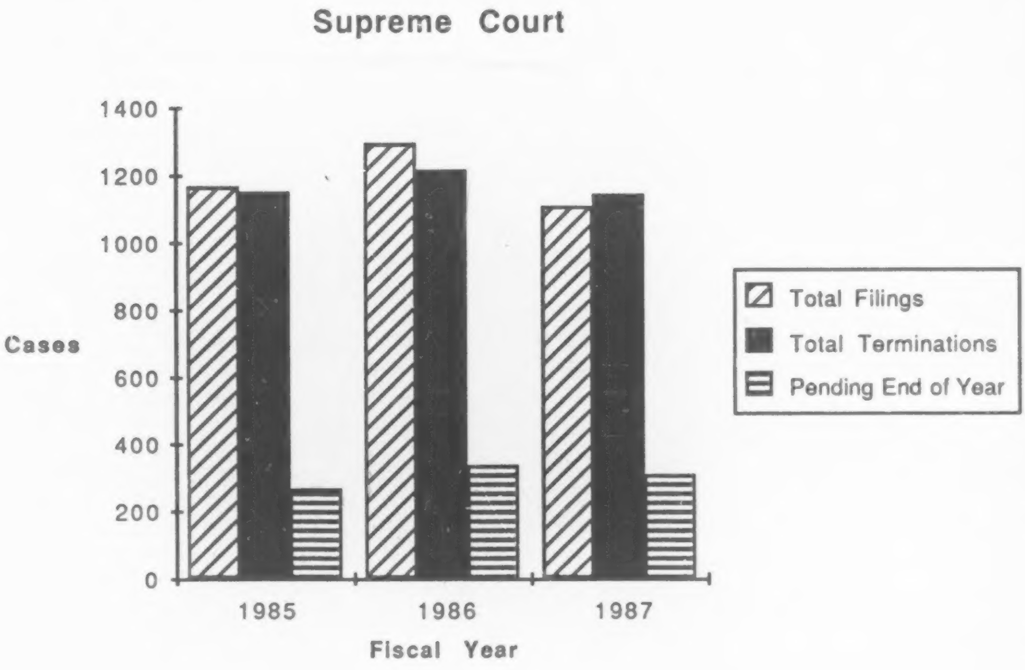
Caseload Activity

In 1987 there were a total of 1,104 filings in the Supreme Court. This was a 14.6 percent decrease from 1986. However, excluding special actions, case filings increased in nearly all other case categories. Special actions, which in previous years were primarily filed in the Supreme Court but in 1987 were mostly filed and heard in the Court of Appeals, declined over 70 percent.

Supreme Court
Caseload Activity
FY 1987

Type of Action	Pending as of July 1, 1986	Filings	Trans. In	Total On File	Trans. Out	Terminations by: Written Opinion	Memo Decision	Order	Total	Stat. Corr.	Pending as of June 30, 1987
Civil	4	13	0	17	0	4	2	2	8	0	9
Direct Criminal	69	57	3	129	1	24	5	8	38	0	91
Spec. Actions	42	69	3	114	0	15	0	81	96	0	18
Pet. for Review	182	756	1	939	0	72	10	707	789	0	150
Habeas Corpus	1	57	0	58	0	1	0	55	56	0	2
State Bar	10	43	0	53	0	2	2	36	40	0	13
Miscellaneous	23	109	0	132	0	3	0	110	113	0	19
TOTAL	**331**	**1,104**	**7**	**1,442**	**1**	**121**	**19**	**999**	**1,140**	**0**	**302**

It is important to recognize that the Court's decision to defer special actions to the Court of Appeals was based on its own increasing pending caseload, which had risen 27.3 percent from 1985 to 1986. As a result of the transfer of special actions to Division One of the Court of Appeals, the Court was able to reduce its pending caseload by 8.8 percent in 1987.



COURT OF APPEALS

Jurisdiction

The Court of Appeals consists of two divisions. Division One, with 12 judges, is located in Phoenix. Division Two, with six judges, is located in Tucson. Division One has geographic jurisdiction over appeals from Apache, Coconino, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Yavapai, and Yuma Counties, while Division Two handles appeals from Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Pima, Pinal, and Santa Cruz Counties.

The Court of Appeals has appellate jurisdiction to determine all matters properly appealed from the Superior Court. Division One has exclusive statewide responsibility for reviewing appeals and decisions arising from the Industrial Commission and unemployment compensation rulings of the Department of Economic Security. In most instances, appeal to the Court of Appeals is not discretionary, i.e., the court must hear and review all decisions properly appealed to it.

Judges and Staff

Each division annually elects a chief judge who exercises administrative supervision over his respective division and is responsible for other duties as assigned by the Supreme Court. Judges for the Court of Appeals sit in three-judge panels when hearing and deciding cases. Each division selects a clerk and other required personnel who serve at the pleasure of the court.

Judges of the Court of Appeals must be at least thirty years of age, of good moral character, residents of Arizona for five years immediately prior to taking office, and admitted to the practice of law in Arizona during that same period. Judges of the Court of Appeals are appointed pursuant to the merit selection process. In Division One, eight of the judges are selected from Maricopa County and four are selected from the remaining counties in the division. In Division Two, four of the judges are selected from Pima County and two are selected from the remaining counties in the division. When a vacancy occurs on the court, the Governor appoints someone to fill the vacancy from the list of candidates submitted by the Commission on Appellate Court Appointments. Following their initial term, judges stand for retention elections.

Caseload Activity - Division One

Court of Appeals
Caseload Activity
- Division One -
FY 1987

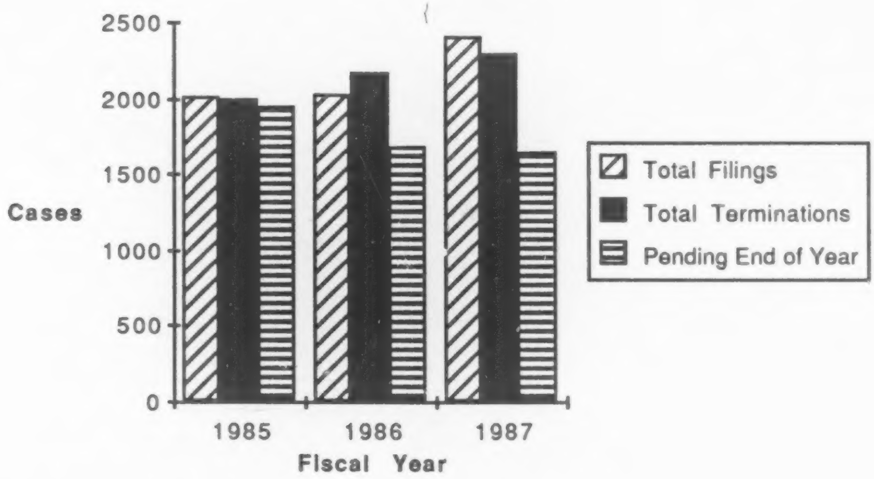
Type of Action	Pending as of 7/01/86	Filed	Rein.	Sub-Total	Trans. In	Trans. Out *	Total on File	Terminations by: Written Opinions	Memo Decisions	Other	Total Terms.	Stat. Corr.	Pending as of 6/30/87
Civil	593	578	2	1,173	4	141	1,036	95	224	244	563	2	475
Criminal	803	1,204	3	2,010	0	1	2,009	36	738	395	1,169	- 1	839
Spec. Actions	11	245	0	256	0	3	253	3	5	189	197	0	56
Pet. for Rev.	71	98	0	169	0	1	168	2	57	26	85	- 1	82
Indus. Comm.	157	174	1	332	0	0	332	11	95	66	172	0	160
Juvenile	24	54	0	78	0	0	78	2	35	19	56	0	22
Habeas Corpus	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	1	4	5	0	0
Unemp. Ins.	8	51	0	59	0	0	59	1	2	42	45	0	14
TOTAL	**1,672**	**2,404**	**6**	**4,082**	**4**	**146**	**3,940**	**150**	**1,157**	**985**	**2,292**	**0**	**1,648**

* Includes one hundred and forty-one cases transferred to Division Two and five cases transferred to the Supreme Court.

The caseload of Division One of the Court of Appeals has been rising steadily for a number of years. The number of filings has increased by 19.3 percent since 1985; most of that increase (18.5 percent) has occurred just in the past year. This dramatic increase results, at least in part, from the Supreme Court's inability to continue its accommodation of accepting special action filings, something it had done since 1974. For the most part, these cases are now being filed in Division One. However, even excluding special actions, Division One's caseload increased 7.4 percent in 1987.

Division One has made extensive efforts to keep up with its increasing caseload, and as a result terminations have increased by over 15.2 percent since 1985. Part of the credit for this must go to the division's innovative use of judges pro tempore. In 1985, using volunteer lawyers sitting as judges pro tempore, the court created a temporary department, known as Panel E, to assist in reducing both the civil and total pending caseloads. The total pending caseload decreased by over 14 percent while the volunteer panel was in operation. Due to administrative complexities associated with the volunteer program, however, Panel E was discontinued in June, 1986. The impact of this will no doubt be felt in the future. Despite the dissolution of Panel E, Division One has been able to keep its pending caseload at the same level as 1986 by transferring a number of cases to Division Two.

Court of Appeals
Division One



Caseload Activity - Division Two

Division Two has experienced similar growth; direct filings have increased 8.7 percent since 1985. Filings in Division Two show an increase of 24.4 percent since 1985, when cases transferred from Division One are taken into consideration.

Part of the reason for these transfers from Division One is the addition of a second panel of judges to Division Two in February, 1985. The second panel enabled the court to increase its terminations by an astounding 68 percent between fiscal years 1985 and 1987. Because of the high termination level, Division Two was able to receive cases transferred from Division One; in 1987, 141 cases were transferred and heard by Division Two.

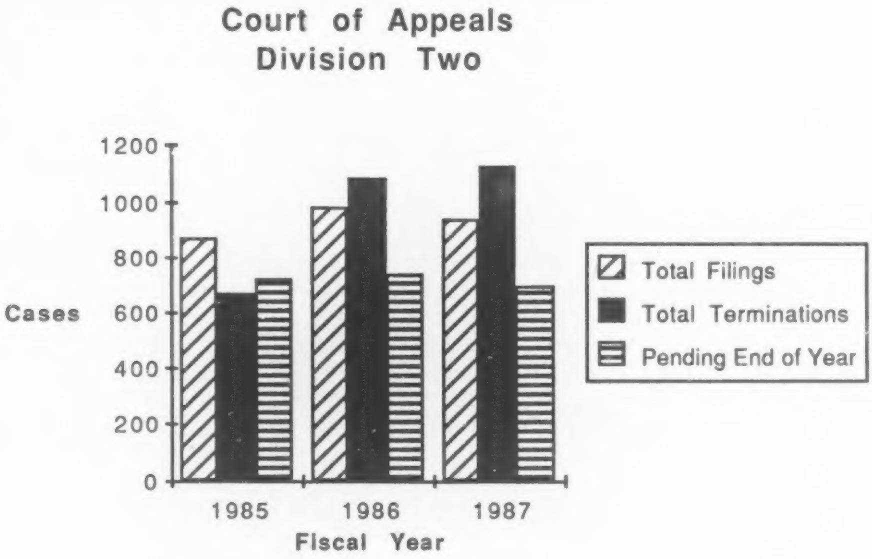
Court of Appeals
Caseload Activity
- Division Two -
FY 1987

Type of Action	Pending as of 7/01/86	Filed	Rein.	Sub-Total	Trans. In	Trans. Out*	Total on File	Terminations by:				Stat. Corr.	Pending as of 6/30/87
								Written Opinions	Memo Decisions	Other	Total Terms.		
Civil	246	230	0	476	141	4	613	143	182	72	397	0	216
Criminal	409	435	3	847	0	2	845	41	255	145	441	2	406
Spec. Actions	29	142	0	171	0	0	171	14	2	130	146	0	25
Pet. for Rev.	40	88	3	131	1**	0	132	0	0	94	94	1	39
Juvenile	10	34	0	44	0	0	44	6	23	6	35	0	9
Habeas Corpus	5	10	1	16	0	0	16	2	5	5	12	- 1	3
TOTAL	**739**	**939**	**7**	**1,685**	**142**	**6**	**1,821**	**206**	**467**	**452**	**1,125**	**2**	**698**

* Includes four cases transferred to Division One and two cases transferred to the Supreme Court.

** Transferred from the Supreme Court.

Despite Division Two's achievement of terminating an increasingly high number of cases in every year but one since 1980, the court's pending caseload increased every year during that time period due to the volume of case filings. Fiscal year 1987 shows a decrease in the court's pending caseload (741 cases to 698) for the first time since


Court of Appeals
Division Two

SUPERIOR COURT

Jurisdiction

The Superior Court of Arizona is the state's only general jurisdiction court. It is a statewide trial court empowered to hear and decide a large variety of cases. These include cases of equity and law involving real property, civil claims of $2,500 or more, felony prosecutions and misdemeanors not otherwise provided for by law, probate matters, cases involving dissolution or annulment of marriage, and exclusive jurisdiction in juvenile matters. The Superior Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the justice of the peace courts over civil claims between $500 and $2,500 and misdemeanors where the penalty does not exceed a fine of $300 or imprisonment for six months. In addition, the court has appellate jurisdiction in actions from justice of the peace courts, municipal courts, and boards and officers from which appeals may by law be taken.

Judges and Staff

Judges of the Superior Court must be at least 30 years of age, of good moral character, and admitted to the practice of law in and residents of the state for five years. In counties having a population of less than 150,000 persons, judges are elected by the qualified voters of the county at a general election and serve a four-year term. When a vacancy occurs, the Governor appoints a person to serve until the next election. In counties having a population of more than 150,000 persons, judges are initially appointed by the Governor from nominations of the county's Commission on Trial Court Appointments. Vacancies are filled in the same manner as the original appointment. Judges appointed under the merit selection process stand for retention election following their initial term of appointment. Currently there are 101 Superior Court judges in the state.

Article VI of the Arizona Constitution provides for one Superior Court judge in each county and permits one additional judge for each 30,000 inhabitants, or majority fraction thereof. In counties having two or more judges, the Supreme Court appoints one of the judges as presiding judge. The presiding judge exercises administrative supervision over the Superior Court judges in the county, and performs other duties provided by law or Supreme Court rule. In courts having three or more judges, the presiding judge may appoint court commissioners to perform certain quasi-judicial functions; in courts having fewer than three judges, commissioners may be appointed to perform certain ministerial functions. Commissioners generally determine matters where a default has been entered against a party and may preside at the initial appearance of a defendant charged with a crime.

Each county in the state has a Clerk of the Superior Court who is elected for a four-year term. The responsibilities of the clerk's office are diverse and include the maintenance of official court case files; certification of documents; collection of fees; and issuance of summonses, subpoenas, and marriage licenses. The Clerk serves as jury commissioner in all counties except Maricopa and Pima where a separate jury commissioner is appointed.

Each Superior Court also maintains a probation department to supervise defendants in criminal cases who are placed on probation following conviction, and juveniles who are placed on probation following adjudication of delinquency or incorrigibility. In many of the more populous counties, separate adult and juvenile probation departments operate. In addition, juvenile probation departments operate programs, many of which are funded by the state, to divert juveniles from the formal adjudication process in an attempt to steer them from the activities which may result in formal processing in juvenile court. Each department has either a single chief probation officer or separate adult and juvenile chief probation officers who are appointed by the presiding judges of the Superior Court in the respective counties.

Superior Court
Caseload Activity
FY 1987

Type of Case	Beginning Pending	Filed	Transfer In	Total on File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Ending Pending
Felony	11,269	21,373	71	32,713	28	19,486	- 50	13,149
Misdemeanor	49	76	1	126	0	80	- 15	31
Unclassified	151	269	0	420	31	352	0	37
TOTAL Criminal	**11,469**	**21,718**	**72**	**33,259**	**59**	**19,918**	**- 65**	**13,217**
Civil *	39,059	53,063	868	92,990	411	50,443	- 1	42,135
Domestic Rel.**	24,924	35,016	56	59,996	102	33,868	571	26,597
Probate	34,196	9,937	0	44,133	0	8,005	0	36,128
Adoption	3,138	1,702	0	4,840	0	1,688	0	3,152
Juv. Dependency	2,632	1,189	0	3,821	0	1,097	0	2,724
Juv. Petitions	2,882	9,389	0	12,211	63	9,397	0	2,751
TOTAL Non-Criminal	**106,771**	**110,296**	**924**	**217,991**	**576**	**104,498**	**570**	**113,487**

PETITIONS FOR POST-CONVICTION RELIEF: Filed: 666 Terminated: 626

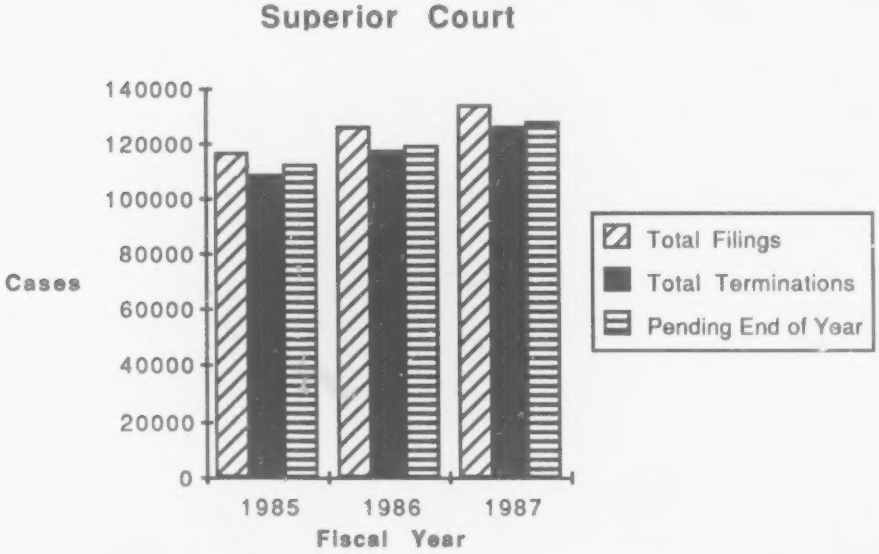
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: Petitions for Injunction Against Harassment Filed: 644 Requests for Hearing: 351

* Includes civil appeals from limited jurisdiction courts.
** Includes Reciprocal Support and Foreign Decrees.
*** Includes both delinquency and incorrigibility petitions.

Caseloads in the Superior Court have been increasing over the past five years but have risen substantially in the past two years. Overall, exclusive of petitions for post-conviction relief and for orders of protection, total filings in the Superior Court have increased 19.9 percent since 1985; total terminations have increased 26.9 percent. The primary reason why the Superior Court has been able to increase case terminations so dramatically is due to the creation of six new judgeships since 1985. However, these new positions barely helped the court to stay current with new case filings; between 1985 and 1987, the pending total caseload continued to increase 13.2 percent from 111,892 to 126,704. In the past year alone, the pending caseload has risen 7.1 percent.

Within the entire caseload, the largest increases have been recorded in the area of felony cases. Felony filings have risen 31.9 percent since 1985, from 16,203 in 1985 to 21,373 in 1987. As expected in criminal cases, felony case terminations have also risen, increasing 32.7 percent since fiscal year 1985. However, the number of felony cases awaiting disposition at the end of the year has also risen dramatically, from 9,526 in 1985 to 13,149 in 1987, an increase of 38 percent. The total criminal caseload, which also includes misdemeanors, unclassified actions, and appeals from the lower courts, has demonstrated similar trends; 31.7 percent increase in filings, 33.3 percent increase in terminations, and 36.1 percent increase in pending cases at year end.

Civil action filings have also increased in the Superior Court 19.5 percent between 1985 and 1987; the civil case pending caseload has increased five percent since the end of 1985. However, in the past year alone the number of civil cases pending at the year end has increased 7.9 percent. Although the percentage of change in the civil pending caseload is smaller than in some of the other case categories, it is significant because of the longer time period, often one to two years, most civil cases take to reach final disposition.



Adult Probation Activity

During 1987, 9,860 adults were placed on probation, an increase of 14.8 percent over the 8,586 adults placed on probation in 1986; this is in addition to the 19,307 adults on probation at the start of the year. Probationer terminations increased only 10.6 percent over 1986. The total number of adults on probation at year end increased 12.3 percent from 19,306 to 21,682. This increase is nearly double the 6.2 percent increase experienced in the previous year, and is the largest single-year increase since 1981.

(See following illustrations.)

Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS)

Since the program was implemented July 1, 1985, more than 1,400 offenders have been sentenced to the Adult IPS program, with 63 percent of that total sentenced during 1987. At the close of this year, there were 830 IPS probationers in active supervision in Arizona's 15 counties.

Juvenile Probation Activity

In the area of juvenile probation, referrals filed in 1987 decreased 0.9 percent from 1986, while juveniles with petitions filed in juvenile divisions of the Superior Court increased 6.7 percent to 9,389. The number of juveniles on probation at the end of 1987 was 4,666 -- a 3.6 percent increase over the previous year.

(See following illustrations.)

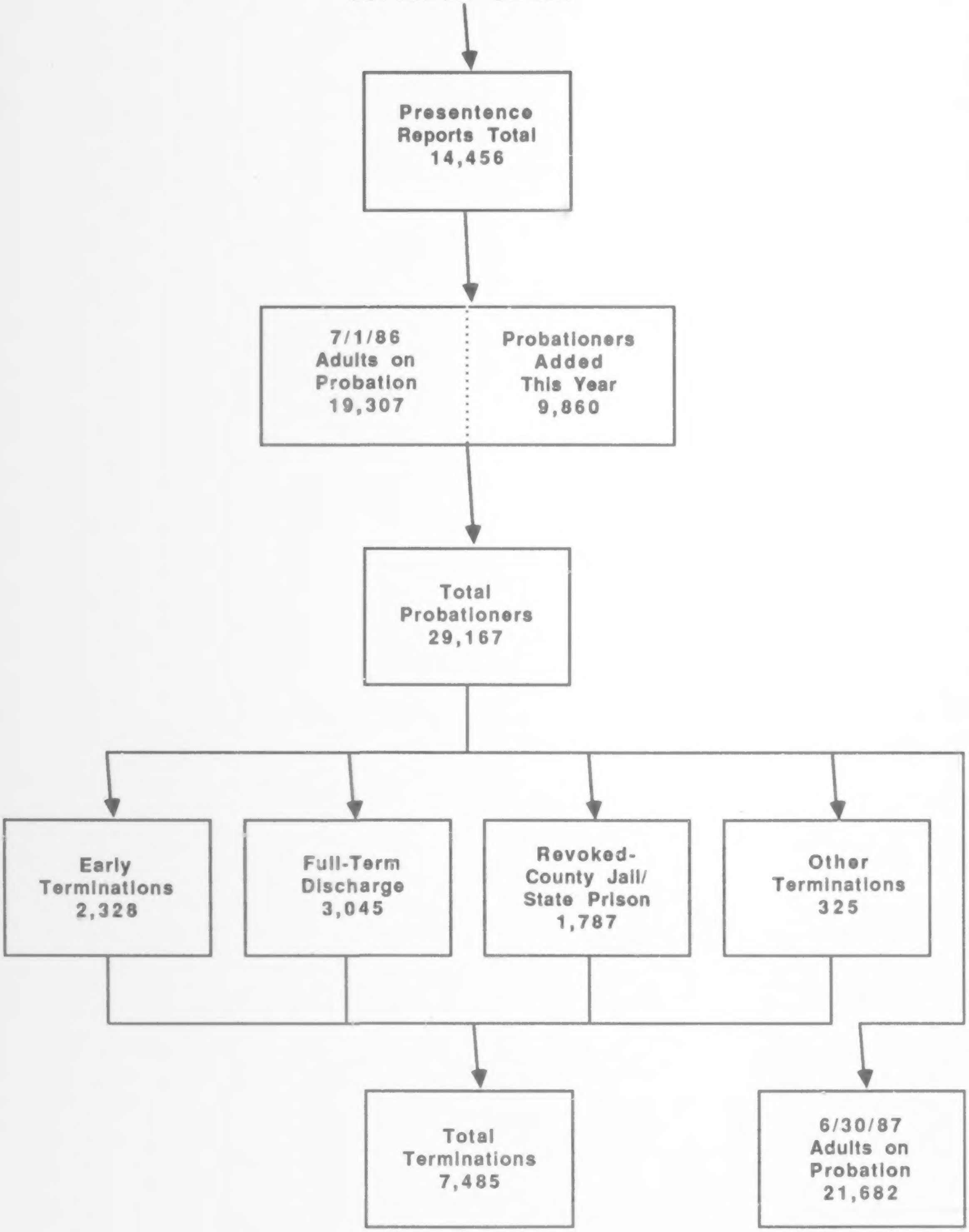
Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS)

Similar in nature to the Adult IPS program, the Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision program was implemented on January 1, 1987. Currently there are 32 probation and surveillance officers working in the JIPS program in 13 Arizona counties supervising nearly 200 juvenile offenders. The remaining two counties are expected to have the Juvenile Intensive Probation program in place in early 1988.

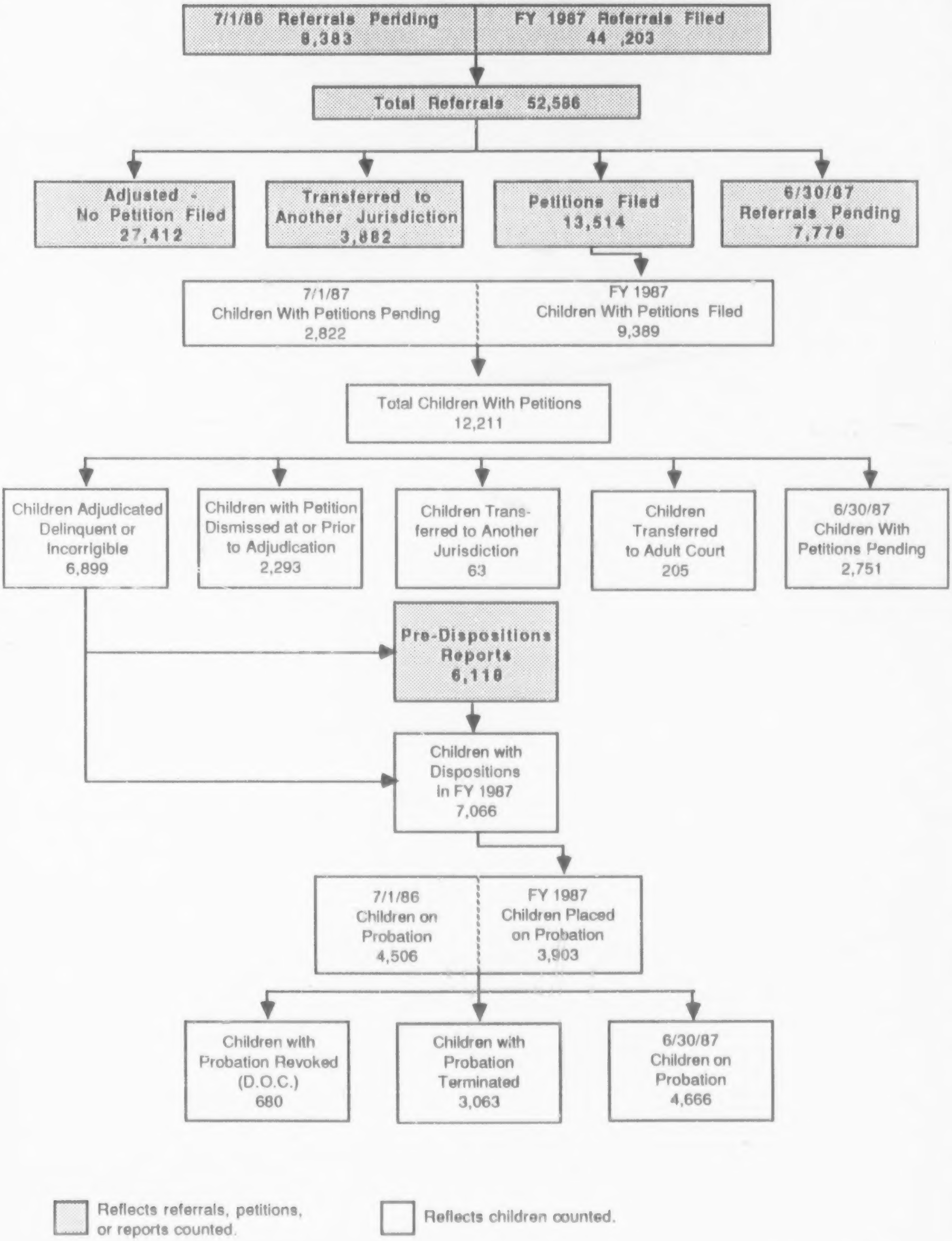
"The Constitution deals very vaguely with our freedoms and ideals. We need to keep reminding ourselves that in every case we handle, we are giving meaning to such concepts as due process and equal protection of the law."

Richard K. Mangum
Judge
Superior Court
Coconino County

ADULT PROBATION SUPERIOR COURT


Presentence Reports Total 14,456
7/1/86 Adults on Probation 19,307
Probationers Added This Year 9,860
Total Probationers 29,167
Early Terminations 2,328
Full-Term Discharge 3,045
Revoked-County Jail/ State Prison 1,787
Other Terminations 325
Total Terminations 7,485
6/30/87 Adults on Probation 21,682

SUPERIOR COURT
JUVENILE ADJUDICATION PROCESS



7/1/86 Referrals Pending 8,383
FY 1987 Referrals Filed 44 ,203
Total Referrals 52,586
Adjusted - No Petition Filed 27,412
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction 3,882
Petitions Filed 13,514
6/30/87 Referrals Pending 7,778
7/1/87 Children With Petitions Pending 2,822
FY 1987 Children With Petitions Filed 9,389
Total Children With Petitions 12,211
Children Adjudicated Delinquent or Incorrigible 6,899
Children with Petition Dismissed at or Prior to Adjudication 2,293
Children Transferred to Another Jurisdiction 63
Children Transferred to Adult Court 205
6/30/87 Children With Petitions Pending 2,751
Pre-Dispositions Reports 6,118
Children with Dispositions in FY 1987 7,066
7/1/86 Children on Probation 4,506
FY 1987 Children Placed on Probation 3,903
Children with Probation Revoked (D.O.C.) 680
Children with Probation Terminated 3,063
6/30/87 Children on Probation 4,666
Reflects referrals, petitions, or reports counted.
Reflects children counted.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND MUNICIPAL COURTS

Justice of the peace and municipal courts are known as courts of limited jurisdiction because they are empowered to hear and decide a limited range of cases. These courts are also referred to as "non-record" courts, meaning they are not required to make a permanent record of all court proceedings. However, some courts do record their proceedings.

Justice of the Peace Courts

Justice of the peace courts' operations are generally governed by statute rather than the Arizona Constitution, although they are created by constitutional provision. Each county board of supervisors is responsible for dividing the county into justice court precincts, and in each precinct a single justice of the peace presides. These precincts may be changed if necessary, but a precinct cannot be abolished until the term of office of the incumbent justice of the peace expires. At the end of 1987, there were 84 justices of the peace.

Justice courts have jurisdiction over misdemeanors and criminal offenses punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or a sentence not exceeding six months imprisonment in the county jail or both. They also may conduct preliminary hearings in felony cases. The courts have exclusive civil jurisdiction in cases where the amount in controversy is less than $500 and concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court where the amount is between $500 and $2,500. Each justice court has a small claims division with concurrent jurisdiction where the amount in controversy is not in excess of $500.

Justices of the peace are elected in the general election and serve a four-year term. They are not required to be attorneys, but by statute they must be at least 18 years of age, a resident of the state, and elector of the precinct in which they are elected, and able to read and write the English language.

The annual salary for justices of the peace is based on judicial productivity credits, which are determined by a statutory case filing formula. Justice courts are required to report monthly case filing statistics to the Supreme Court, which in turn reports them biennially to the respective county boards of supervisors for salary-setting purposes. Justices of the peace salaries are reviewed every two years.

Caseload Activity

Caseload trends in the justice of the peace courts are similar to those seen at the other levels of courts: increasing filings and increasing terminations. However, since the total number of terminations is less than the total number of filings, the number of cases shown in the pending caseload has also increased.

For example, total case filings in the justice courts have increased 30 percent since 1985. Total terminations have increased 27 percent during the same period, but they have never reached the same level as filings. Thus, the overall pending caseload has grown by 5.2 percent since the end of 1985.

Examining specific case types, justice court criminal traffic filings have increased steadily from 220,736 in 1985 to 278,749 in 1987, a 26.3 percent increase. Terminations followed a similar pattern, having increased 18.6 percent between 1985 and 1987. Criminal traffic cases also represent one rare area where the pending caseload is actually decreasing, having dropped a total of 1.8 percent since the end of 1985. However, this is due to the removal of 21,613 criminal traffic cases by statistical correction over the same period.

Justice of the Peace Courts
Statewide Caseload Activity*
FY 1987

Case Type	Beginning Pending	Filed	Transfer In	Total On File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Ending Pending
Criminal Traffic	135,184	278,749	1,731	415,664	722	262,268	- 13,143**	139,531
Traffic FTA	57,698	19,179	5	76,882	3	19,374	- 5,514	51,991
Civil Traffic	25,557	173,606	533	199,696	681	171,676	- 1,562	25,777
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	24,743	44,538	171	69,452	454	38,038	- 924	30,036
Misdemeanor FTA	3,819	4,167	2	7,988	4	1,888	- 106	5,990
Felony - Prelim.	11,400	21,755	105	33,260	114	20,246	- 279	12,621
Small Claims and Civil under $500	39,149	42,040	386	81,575	526	39,527	- 2,841	38,681
Civil $500 - $2499	21,033	21,546	140	42,719	295	17,438	- 974	24,012
Forcible Detainer	4,407	46,382	14	50,803	53	44,631	12	6,131
TOTAL	**322,990**	**651,962**	**3,087**	**978,039**	**2,852**	**615,086**	**- 25,543**	**334,558**

Domestic Violence Petitions for Injunction Against Harassment Filed: 6,450 Requests for Hearing: 1,348

Harassment*** Petitions for Injunction Against Harassment Filed: 1,920 Requests for Hearing: 476

Outstanding Warrants as of 6/30/87: Traffic: 61,530 Misdemeanor: 22,452

* Morenci Justice Court ceased operations on December 31, 1986. All cases were transferred to the Clifton Justice Court.

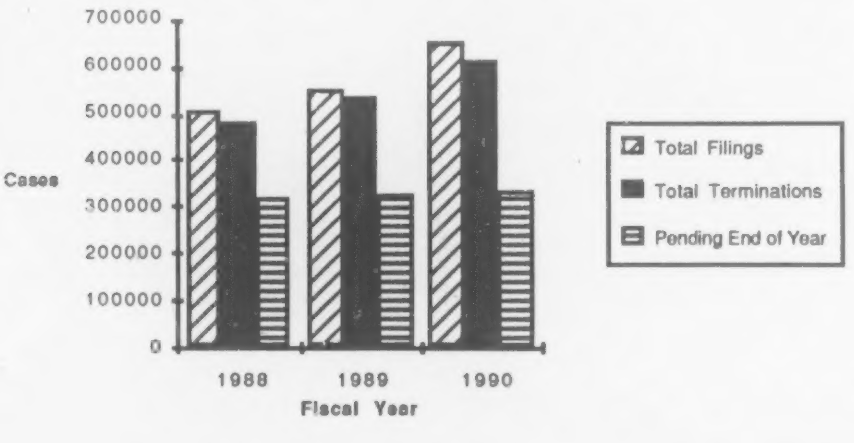
** A major statistical correction was made by the Tolleson Justice Court to remove civil traffic cases that had been double counted as criminal traffic also.

***Harassment statistics were collected starting January 1, 1987.

Civil traffic filings have also increased sharply since 1985, increasing 46.3 percent from 118,660 in 1985 to 173,606 in 1987. Terminations have also increased dramatically, 56.4 percent since 1985, but are just now approaching the level of filings, 173,606 case filings and 171,676 case terminations, in 1987. Notwithstanding, the civil traffic year end pending caseload has increased 46.3 percent since 1985.

Misdemeanor case filings have also increased substantially in the justice courts, rising 43.5 percent since 1985. The misdemeanor pending caseload has increased 45.3 percent over the same period. The number of civil cases pending also continues to grow, rising 7.8 percent since the end of 1985.

Justice of the Peace Courts



Municipal Courts

Incorporated cities and towns are required by statute to establish municipal courts. Municipal courts have jurisdiction over all cases arising under municipal ordinances, and concurrent jurisdiction with justice courts over state law violations committed within city limits. Municipal courts have no civil jurisdiction, although they do conduct hearings on domestic violence and harassment matters, and issue orders of petitions and injunctions against harassment, respectively, in those cases. At present there are 112 full-time and 56 part-time judges statewide.

Qualifications for municipal court judges are set by the individuals city's charter or ordinances. For example, some municipalities require that their judges be attorneys and others do not. Selection procedures and terms of office are determined by city charter or local ordinance. In most cases municipal court judges are appointed by the city council; only one municipal court judge is currently elected.

As in the justice of the peace courts, municipal court judges are often assisted by at least one clerk. Several multi-judge municipal courts have also appointed court administrators to assist in the management of the court.

Caseload Activity

Municipal Courts
Statewide Caseload Activity*
FY 1987

Case Type	Beginning Pending	Filed	Transfer In	Total On File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Ending Pending
Criminal Traffic	216,004	127,631	72	343,707	623	113,240	1,291	231,135
Traffic FTA	33,766	30,548	0	64,314	3	28,074	1,899	38,136
Civil Traffic	55,075	697,982	76	753,133	3,075	639,494	740	111,304
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	134,400	145,689	37	280,126	922	124,097	643	155,750
Misdemeanor FTA	20,634	18,884	0	39,518	65	12,250	204	27,407
Felony - Prelim.	0	2	2	4	1	2	0	1
TOTAL	**459,879**	**1,020,736**	**187**	**1,480,802**	**4,689**	**917,157**	**4,777**	**563,733**

Domestic Violence Petitions for Injunction Against Harassment Filed: 972 Requests for Hearing: 129

Harassment** Petitions for Injunction Against Harassment Filed: 634 Requests for Hearing: 121

Outstanding Warrants as of 6/30/87: Traffic: 53,916 Non-traffic Misdemeanor: 51,486

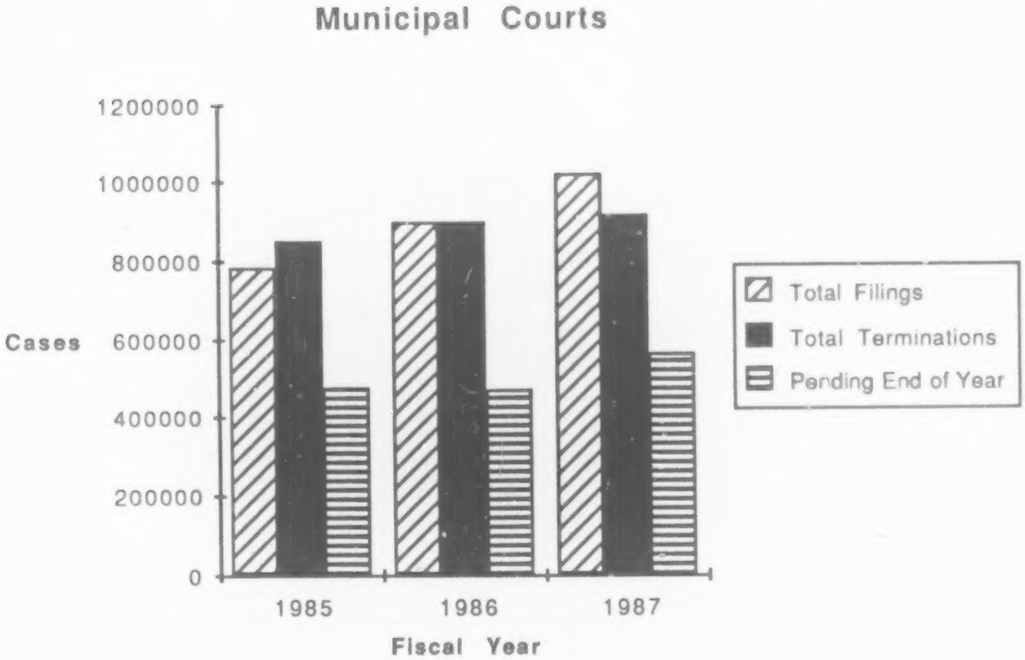
* Includes only the first three months of data for Florence Municipal Court

**Harassment statistics were collected starting January 1, 1987.

In the municipal courts the trends have been very similar: increased filings, increased terminations, and increased pending caseload despite the increased terminations. The total number of case filings has risen over 30 percent in the past two years, while terminations have risen less than 12 percent during the same period. The total pending caseload continues to increase; from 475,954 in 1985 to 563,733 in 1987, an increase of 18.4 percent.

Civil traffic cases constitute the largest component of the caseload in municipal courts; during 1987, civil traffic cases accounted for over 68 percent of the filings in municipal courts. Civil traffic case filings have increased 25.4 percent since 1985 from 556,633 filings to 697,982 filings.

Another rapidly growing area is that of non-traffic misdemeanor cases, which have increased 46.9 percent in the past two years alone. Terminations have also increased, 44.2 percent during the same period, but, again, that is not enough to impede the increase in the pending caseload, which has risen 21.7 percent since June 30, 1985.



"Underlying our constitutional form of government is the faith that all branches of government have a continuing obligation to right what is wrong."

Allen G. Minker
Presiding Judge
Superior Court
Greenlee County

Judicial Administration

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

As Arizona has grown and matured over the last 75 years, so has its judicial system. It has been a slow process, however, often requiring legislative initiative or referendum for implementation of significant changes. While many of these changes have been the result of outside influences and pressures to improve the judiciary and the administration of the courts, recently the Supreme Court has taken the lead in initiating change from within the Arizona judicial system. Through development and implementation of new and unique programs and ideas, the Supreme Court has greatly expanded its role in the administration of the judiciary.

The amplified role in determining the direction of the judicial system in Arizona is exemplified by the creation of a Council on Judicial Administration (COJA). Its work, along with the work of the Council on Judicial Education and Training (COJET), assists the judiciary in meeting the needs of its members as well as the people it serves.

Council on Judicial Administration

In response to the continued growth of the Arizona judiciary and the need for greater coordination among the various components of the judicial system, in May 1987, the Supreme Court created the Council on Judicial Administration (COJA). This Council advises the Supreme Court on the development and implementation of policies and procedures related to the integration of the judicial system and the administration of the courts. The Council had its first meeting in June 1987, and plans to meet at least quarterly.

COJA members study the internal operations of the courts, recommend uniform administrative practices and procedures, coordinate the judiciary's legislative agenda, and develop programs to improve judicial administration and communication throughout the judicial system. COJA also advises the Council on Judicial Education and Training on educational needs relating to judicial administration in Arizona.

The COJA membership is comprised of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Chief Judges of the Court of Appeals, the Presiding Judges of the Superior Court, a juvenile court judge, a justice of the peace, a municipal court judge, the administrative director of the courts, and other such judges as appointed by the Chief Justice. All those who hold membership as the result of the positions they hold are members of the Council for as long as they hold their respective positions; appointed members may have terms of varying lengths and may be re-appointed to serve successive terms.

In addition, COJA serves as an "umbrella" for many different kinds of committees and activities, some of which have been operational for some time. COJA also created several operational committees, including a legislative committee and advisory committees on drug-related legislation, drug testing, information systems, and child support.

In the coming year, the Council expects to be active in such areas as rules and procedures for limited jurisdiction courts, standards of defense for indigents, and recordkeeping policies and procedures for courts throughout Arizona. COJA is also actively involved in the development and implementation of programs related to new legislation passed for child support and drug testing in the courts.

Council On Judicial Administration

(June 30, 1987)

Frank X. Gordon, Jr., Chairman
Chief Justice, Arizona Supreme Court

David Babbitt
Judge, Lake Havasu City Municipal Court

Matthew Borowiec
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Cochise County

John Claborne
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Apache County

Nancy Conner
Judge, Scottsdale Justice Court

B. Michael Dann
Chief Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Maricopa County

Edward Dawson
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Gila County

L. Ray Haire
Chief Judge, Court of Appeals, Division 1

James Hancock
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Yavapai County

Michael Irwin
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in La Paz County

Douglas Keddie
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Yuma County

Michael Lacagnina
Chief Judge, Court of Appeals, Division 2

Leonard Langford
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Mohave County

Ruskin Lines
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Graham County

E. D. McBryde
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Pinal County

Richard Mangum
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Coconino County

Thomas Meehan
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Pima County

Allen Minker
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Greenlee County

Roberto Montiel
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Santa Cruz County

C. Kimball Rose
Presiding Juvenile Court Judge, Superior Court in Maricopa County

John Taylor
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Navajo County

William L. McDonald
Administrative Director of the Courts

Council on Judicial Education and Training

To the end that judicial independence and competence might be preserved and reinforced as essential elements of our system of government, in November 1983 the Arizona Supreme Court established an educational system for all judges and employees of the Arizona judiciary. The Court also created the Council on Judicial Education and Training (COJET) to assist in the development and implementation of education policies and standards for judges, probation officers, and other court personnel at all levels of the judicial system.

The Council is comprised of the following members: a Supreme Court justice, a Court of Appeals judge, two judges from the Superior Court (one representing rural areas, one representing urban areas), one justice of the peace and one municipal court judge (one to be a lawyer and one a non-lawyer), the administrative director or deputy director of the administrative office of the courts, a trial court administrator, two chief probation officers (one from juvenile probation, one from adult probation, with one representing urban areas and the other rural areas), a Superior Court clerk, the deans of the state's two law schools or their designees, the chairperson of the continuing legal education committee of the Arizona State Bar, and such other members as may be appointed at the discretion of the Chief Justice.

The Council is authorized to establish such advisory committees as it deems necessary to assist it in carrying out its responsibilities. It also approves and recommends educational programs submitted by judicial, public, and private agencies and education institutions.

In late 1986, the Council recommended several major changes in the Court's education policies and standards in order to improve the quality of educational programs conducted across the state. This was accomplished, in part, by proposing initial and continuing education standards for all judges and employees in the judicial system. The Supreme Court approved this proposal in January 1987. As a result, Arizona has become the only state in the nation to establish education standards for all court personnel.

In accordance with these standards, all judges must complete an orientation program and 16 hours of approved coursework each fiscal year. In addition, all judges are required to attend an annual judicial conference designated by the Supreme Court.

All court administrators, probation officers, clerks, and other court personnel must also receive job-related orientation (where applicable) and complete 16 hours of approved coursework each year.

Council on Judicial Education and Training
(June 30, 1987)

Frank X. Gordon, Jr., Chairman
Chief Justice, Arizona Supreme Court

Kathy Barrett ('89)
Court Administrator, Mesa Municipal Court

Paul Bender ('89)
Dean and Professor of Law, Arizona State University,

Jeffery Cates ('87)
Judge, Superior Court in Maricopa County

Marilee Miller Clarke ('88)
Wells Fargo Credit Corporation

Robert Corcoran ('89)
Judge, Court of Appeals, Division1

Noel Dessaint ('87)
Attorney, Private Practice

Sue Evans ('88)
Court Administrator, Superior Court in Pima County

Ernesto Garcia ('87)
Director of Court Services, Juvenile Court Center
Superior Court in Maricopa County

Robert W. Kuebler, Jr. ('87)
Judge, Prescott Justice Court

Richard Mangum ('88)
Judge, Superior Court in Coconino County

Kathy McCoy ('88)
Judge, Kingman Municipal Court

E. Keith Stott, Jr. ('89)
Deputy Director, Administrative Office of the Courts

John Strong ('87)
Professor of Law, University of Arizona

Rich Tozer ('89)
Chief Probation Officer, Superior Court in La Paz County

Ellen M. Young ('88)
Clerk, Superior Court in Cochise County

Year in parenthesis indicates end of COJET term.

Administrative Office of the Courts

The Arizona Constitution names the Chief Justice of the Arizona Supreme Court as the Chief Administrative Officer for the state's court system. As a result, the Chief Justice is empowered to see that the Arizona judiciary operates as efficiently and effectively as it possibly can. The Administrative Office of the Courts exists to assist the Chief Justice in carrying out these ministerial duties under the guidance of the Administrative Director of the Courts.

The Administrative Office is charged with providing the support necessary for the operation of the state court system. This support may include implementation of new programs or procedures, development of operational systems, collection and dissemination of information, support for the judiciary's legislative programs, provision of technical assistance to courts throughout the state, and other duties deemed necessary to enable the judiciary to effectively accomplish its constitutional and statutory obligations to the citizens of Arizona.

Court Services Division

During the year, Court Services continued its work in helping the Supreme Court to plan for the future. The division drafted a concept paper which outlined the proposed Commission on the Courts as proposed by the Chief Justice in his State of the Judiciary speech to the state legislature; the paper was submitted to the State Justice Institute in efforts to secure federal funding for the proposed Commission. The Commission's purpose will be to bring about changes in the Arizona court system that will enable it to cope with the growth it is now experiencing and to create a process and environment that will facilitate the modernization and integration of the Arizona judicial system in the future. The Commission will examine statewide court organization, reduction of court costs and delay, dispute resolution, and the role of courts in dealing with families and children.

The division also assisted the Chief Justice in organizing the Council on Judicial Administration (COJA). COJA is now responsible for developing and implementing policies relating to the overall administration of the judicial system, and will become the state's judicial planning body when the work of the Commission is completed. It will study the internal operations of the courts and make recommendations for uniform administrative practices and procedures.

On July 1, 1987 the Chief Justice appointed seven members to the COJA Advisory Committee on Child Support to assist in developing and coordinating child support related policies, procedures, and programs for the judiciary statewide. The chairman of that group then appointed a 28-member, multidisciplinary Task Force on Child Support and Visitation to design and implement the policies and procedures necessary to successfully implement new child support legislation. Forms and related materials for implementing Arizona's unique automatic wage assignment for child support provisions were distributed to courts for use beginning on January 1, 1988. Materials related to expedited processing of child support enforcement and visitation and custody enforcement will be completed early in 1988.

With regard to research and analysis, a major study supporting an additional panel of judges for the Court of Appeals, Division One was prepared for the legislature. Technical assistance on court management, criminal and civil procedure, and automation was provided to over 60 courts during the year. Assistance was also given to the Supreme Court's Committee on Indigent Defense Standards to develop a statewide study of indigent defense services in Arizona.

This year the division assumed responsibility for administering the Case Processing Assistance Fund. The purpose of the fund is to enhance the ability of courts in the state to process criminal and delinquency cases. New policies were approved for governing the fund and awards were made to 15 courts.

In the area of statistics, the statistical reports and related instructions for limited jurisdiction courts were revised. In order to produce trend analysis data and reports in the future, the Administrative Office's databases for justice courts, municipal courts and the Superior Court were reprogrammed. Programming for the Lower Court Information System (LOCIS) continued and the system was implemented in over 35 justice and municipal courts. LOCIS is an automated system to meet docketing, calendaring, case tracking, and financial record- keeping requirements of the courts. LOCIS operates on low-cost personal computers.

The Court Services Division was also responsible for a variety of publications for the judiciary. These included the Annual Judicial Report, Criminal and Traffic Benchbook for Limited Jurisdiction Court Judges, Small Claims Division brochure, and LOCIS User's Manual.

Education Services Division

Since becoming an independent division within the Administrative Office of the Courts in August 1986, the division has come a long way to make Arizona a leader in the field of judicial education and training.

During fiscal year 1987, the division faced the need to provide educational programs that would be easily accessible to some 4,000 judicial employees throughout the state. Since the division had a limited budget and limited staff resources to provide this training, they developed two programs to assist them: local training coordinators and faculty skill development. These two programs have been instrumental in supporting and administering education policies and standards across the state.

Local training coordinators are full-time court employees, who, in addition to their own duties, coordinate judicial education at the local level. This coordination includes notifying employees of educational opportunities, record- keeping and "quality control" over training programs offered. At present, there are 69 local training coordinators throughout Arizona.

Faculty Skill Development is a training program designed to establish and maintain quality education programs in Arizona and build a network of trainers at all levels of the judiciary. This allows for increased training opportunities for all judicial employees (at a reduced cost) on the local level. At present, approximately 80 people from various levels of the judicial system have completed this four-day program.

In addition, the division has been involved in a number of other activities within the judiciary. These include:

- The first five-day orientation for lower court judges, held in December, 1986. Judges from across the state, most of whom were non-lawyers, participated in the program, as well as a three-day follow-up session in March 1987.

  An outgrowth of this orientation is Arizona's new Mentor Judge Program. Currently a pilot project, the mentor judges train and advise judges who, because of the timing of their appointment, may be unable to attend the formal orientation program.

  The orientation program was chosen as the most outstanding Judicial Education Program in the nation for 1987 by the National Conference of Special Court Judges.

- A 17-minute video tape titled "The Court System, Arizona's Design for Justice" was developed and produced. Judges and court personnel can use this tape to orient new employees or present information to schools, civic or service groups. Copies of the tape were distributed to each county.

- To facilitate local training, an overhead projector, slide projector, easel and box of flip chart pads were placed on permanent loan in each county.

- For the first time, all judges in Arizona met for the 1987 Judicial Conference. Division staff worked with a faculty of more than 100 judges, attorneys and educators to provide members of the judiciary with a timely and relevant curriculum. This conference was praised as "the best ever" by judges throughout the court system.

Program Services Division

The Program Services Division is responsible for the implementation and administration of several diverse programs under the supervision of the Supreme Court. Several of these programs have achieved national recognition as models of efficiency and effectiveness.

Foster Care Review Board

The Foster Care Review Board system (FCRB) was established by law in September 1978, and placed under the administrative supervision of the Arizona Supreme Court . The FCRB is one of many programs administered by the Program Services Division. FCRB staff are located in both Tucson and Phoenix and include one program manager, thirteen program specialists, seven secretaries (two are part time), one receptionist, and one file clerk.

Five-member volunteer citizen review boards are appointed in each county by the presiding juvenile court judge. Local boards review the case of each child adjudicated dependent and in an out-of-home placement for six months or more; subsequent reviews are held at least every six months.

Pursuant to statute, the Department of Economic Security or other child welfare agency must establish a plan for the permanent placement of each child placed in foster care. The statutory purpose of the review boards is to determine what efforts are being made by the Department of Economic Security or other child welfare agency to carry out that plan. The boards then submit to the juvenile courts their recommendations and findings regarding the efforts and progress made to carry out the placement plan together with any other recommendations they choose to make regarding the child.

The recommendations of review boards are advisory only. The juvenile court judges maintain responsibility for judicial determinations regarding each dependent child. Local review boards are appointed for every 100 children subject to review. In addition to the 50 local foster care review boards, a State Foster Care Review Board exists. It is comprised of 23 local review board chairpersons and five at-large members appointed by the Supreme Court. In counties with several boards, one chairperson for every three boards serves on the State Board.

The volunteer board members commit a substantial amount of their time and energy to accomplishing the goals of the program. The sustained efforts of these volunteers have been the catalyst in the success of the Arizona Foster Care Review Board program. This dedication contributes significantly to the recognition of Arizona's FCRB system as a model for other programs nationwide.

Court Appointed Special Advocates

A Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) is a specially trained volunteer who advises the juvenile court regarding the best interests of a child who has been made a ward of the court. In addition, a CASA may aid the system by identifying problems and making recommendations for improvement.

Currently there are 100 volunteers working in the CASA program in Arizona. Maricopa, Pima, and Coconino Counties currently have programs in place; additional state funding for the development and implementation of CASA programs in Arizona's rural counties will be requested during the 1988 legislative session.

Probation Services

In addition to providing state funding for operation of individual county probation departments, the Administrative Office of the Courts' Program Services Division is responsible for the administration of Intensive Probation Supervision programs for juvenile and adult offenders.

Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS) is a special probation program developed to divert serious but non-violent offenders from the overcrowded Department of Corrections. IPS restricts the activities of these offenders to provide protection to the community while still allowing for the payment of restitution to victims. This program shows that while probation is punishment to offenders, it is also an opportunity to participate in meaningful rehabilitative activities. While some offenders require incarceration, IPS provides a reasonable alternative for certain offenders who, without the program, would have to be incarcerated. As a result, prison space in the Department of Corrections is reserved for more serious offenders.

Supervision in the Adult IPS program is provided by 83 IPS probation officers and surveillance officers across the state. Each officer is a graduate of the program's IPS Training Academy, which was held twice during 1987. The academy provides specialized training to help IPS personnel meet the demands placed on them by the unique conditions of probation that they must enforce. In addition, follow-up "advanced training" sessions are offered periodically to keep officers informed on timely and relevant issues in probation.

Similar in nature to the Adult IPS program is the Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision Program which was implemented on January 1, 1987. Currently, there are 32 probation and surveillance officers working in the JIPS program in 13 Arizona counties supervising nearly 200 juvenile offenders. The remaining two counties are expected to have the Juvenile Intensive Probation Program in place in early 1988.

Staff Support Services

Within the Administrative Office are a number of key staff officers overseeing many of the day to day operations of the organization. While holding no special division affiliation, these officers work across all levels of the Administrative Office dealing with issues regarding finance, personnel, computer automation, and public affairs and information.

"Even though Arizona's lower courts have been referred to as 'creatures of the Constitution', I have always believed them to be the real life-blood to the preamble of the Constitution. They are the people's courts. Although the shadow of law may be argued and settled in more formal settings, it is in such places as the Justice Court in Gila Bend that a vast majority of cases are resolved, resulting in 'a more perfect union'".

Mulford Winsor, IV
Justice of the Peace
Town Magistrate
Gila Bend

Court Organizations

COURT ORGANIZATIONS

Judicial Nominating Commissions

The Arizona Constitution provides for merit selection of judges for the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and for the superior court in counties with a population of 150,000 or more. The nominating commissions are the heart of the merit selection system. There are three such commissions: the Commission on Appellate Court Appointments and Commissions on Trial Court Appointments for both Maricopa and Pima Counties.

The constitution requires that within sixty days of a vacancy in the office of a justice or judge of any court of record that uses a commission, the appropriate commission must submit at least three names to the Governor to fill such vacancy. If three or four persons are nominated, not more than two may be members of the same political party; if more than four persons are nominated, not more than 60 percent may be from the same political party. The Governor may appoint any qualified person to fill the vacancy if the commission does not submit nominations within 60 days after a vacancy occurs. The Chief Justice makes the appointment if the Governor does not appoint one of the commission's nominees within 60 days after the names are submitted.

Commission on Appellate Court Appointments

The Commission on Appellate Court Appointments is a nominating commission that is chaired by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and consists of three attorneys nominated by the State Bar of Arizona's Board of Governors and five non-attorney members. Both attorney members and non-attorney members are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate Members, except the chairman, and serve staggered four-year terms.

The attorney members must have resided in Arizona and been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court for at least five years. Not more than two attorney members may be from the same political party and not more than one attorney member may be a resident of any one county.

The non-attorney members must have been residents of Arizona for at least five years and must not be judges, retired judges, or admitted to practice before the Supreme Court. Not more than three non-attorney members may be from the same political party and not more than one non-attorney may be a resident of any one county.

Commission on Appellate Court Appointments

Frank X. Gordon, Jr., Chairman
Chief Justice, Arizona Supreme Court

D. Burr Udall, Esq. Tucson	Herb Gollis Kingman
Charles W. Vaughn Prescott	Michael D. Hawkins, Esq. Phoenix
Harriet Friedland Phoenix	Raymond W. Weaver, Jr., Esq. Flagstaff
Robert W. Paulin Tucson	Ann M. Seibel Sedona

Commissions on Trial Court Appointments

Commissions on trial court appointments exist in Maricopa and Pima Counties. Like the Commission on Appellate Court Appointments, the commissions on trial court appointments are chaired by the Chief Justice and are composed of three attorney members and five non-attorney members. The chief justice is the only person who may serve as a member of more than one nominating commission. Members of the commissions on trial court appointments are selected in the same manner as members of the Commission on Appellate Court Appointments. The qualifications are the same except that members of a commission on trial court appointments must be residents of the county from which appointed.

Maricopa County Commission on Trial Court Appointments

Frank X. Gordon, Jr., Chairman
Chief Justice, Arizona Supreme Court

John Warner Stevens
Phoenix

Elizabeth Ann Mitchem
Phoenix

Dr. John J. Kelly
Phoenix

John A. Michaels, Esq.
Phoenix

Edwin F. Hendricks, Esq.
Phoenix

Leo Valdez
Phoenix

Arnette Scott Ward
Tempe

Mary K. Wisdom, Esq.
Phoenix

Pima County Commission on Trial Court Appointments

Frank X. Gordon, Jr., Chairman
Chief Justice, Arizona Supreme Court

Dr. Ira J. Larsen
Tucson

Edgar C. Butterbaugh
Tucson

Pamela R. Patton
Tucson

Nebel Chavez
Tucson

Susan G. Boswell, Esq.
Tucson

Janet K. Lesher
Tucson

Barry M. Davis, Esq.
Tucson

Stephen M. Weiss, Esq.
Tucson

Judicial Ethics Advisory Committee

The Judicial Ethics Advisory Committee was established by the Supreme Court in 1976. The purpose of the committee is to entertain and research inquiries regarding judicial ethics and to submit formal advisory opinions to the Arizona Supreme Court for consideration, approval, and distribution.

In April 1987, the committee met to discuss its responsibilities and how it could effectively meet them in a timely manner. Since that time, the committee has responded to seven inquires; five which have been researched and resolved in an informal manner, and two which are now being reviewed and evaluated by the full committee.

The committee has addressed a variety of issues relating to judicial conduct and requiring interpretation of the Code of Judicial Conduct. Among the issues studied are the appropriateness and propriety of:

- the participation of a judge pro tempore in charitable activities;
- the participation of a judge as a board member for an executive branch agency;
- the hearing by a judge of cases in which the judge's secretary's spouse is employed by the same firm as the plaintiff;
- the acceptance of gifts or gratuities by a judge for speaking engagements; and
- the involvement of a judge's spouse in political activities.

Judicial Ethics Advisory Committee

James D. Hathaway, Chairman
Chief Judge, Court of Appeals, Division 2

Robert R. Bean
Presiding Juvenile Court Judge, Superior Court in Pinal County

Robert Donfeld
Judge, Tucson Consolidated Justice Court

Alice Truman
Judge, Superior Court in Pima County

Commission on Judicial Qualifications

The Commission on Judicial Qualifications was established in 1970 pursuant to Article VI.I of the Arizona Constitution to review and investigate complaints against justices of the peace, Superior Court judges, and appellate court judges. In addition, the commission has jurisdiction over candidates for judicial office, judges pro tempore and retired judges sitting at the request of a presiding judge. The commission does not have jurisdiction over city magistrates, court commissioners, small claims or administrative hearing officers, or any federal judges. However, the commission may investigate allegations against municipal court judges if requested to do so by the Arizona Supreme Court.

The commission may investigate only those complaints against a judge that allege any of the following:

- the judge's action or behavior is prejudicial to the administration of justice and brings the judicial office into disrepute;
- the judge pleads guilty or no contest or is found guilty of a crime punishable as a felony under state or federal law or any other crime that involves moral turpitude under such law;
- the judge has a disability that seriously interferes with job performance and that is, or is likely to become permanent;
- the judge has shown willful misconduct in office;
- the judge has shown a willful and persistent failure to perform duties; or
- the judge has shown habitual intemperance.

The nine-member commission is comprised of two judges of the Court of Appeals, two Superior Court judges, and one justice of the peace, who are appointed by the Supreme Court; two lawyers appointed by the Board of Governors of the State Bar of Arizona; and two citizens appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Commission members serve four-year terms.

In 1987 the commission received 266 requests for information from the public. Seventy verified complaints were received and files opened for investigation by the commission.

Commission on Judicial Qualifications

Noel Fidel, Chairman
Judge, Court of Appeals, Division 1

Tanis A. Duncan, Esq.,Secretary
Tucson

Ronald J. Borane
Judge, Douglas Justice Court

Clarke R. Duncan
Tucson

Doris S. James
Globe

Joseph M. Livermore
Judge, Court of Appeals, Division 2

Allen G. Minker
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Greenlee County

Roslyn O. Moore-Silver, Esq.
Phoenix

Bernardo P. Velasco
Judge, Superior Court in Pima County

Edith Croxen, Esq, Executive Director
Tucson

"'Equal justice under the law' is the ideal, not the reality. Only by recommitting ourselves to reduce the delay, complexity and high cost of litigations, both private and public, and to making essential legal services available to all, regardless of their financial position, can we move closer to the goal declared by our constitutions, state and federal."

B. Michael Dann
Chief Presiding Judge
Superior Court
Maricopa County

State Bar of Arizona

The State Bar of Arizona is governed by a volunteer Board of Governors whose 15 members are elected from eight districts statewide. Volunteers do an enormous amount of the work of the State Bar of Arizona. The State Bar is more than just a licensing body; it also works to educate both its members and the public about the law, protects and supports professionalism in the practice of law, and plays a vital role in the administration of justice in Arizona. This year was a milestone as Bar membership reached 10,000.

The Bar is not funded by any state revenue; income is generated from membership dues, application fees, seminar fees, and advertising income. An effort is made to increase sources of revenue whenever possible; the Bar currently operates with 50 percent of its income coming from sources other than membership dues.

Several organizational divisions make up the State Bar staff. Reorganization within the Bar has streamlined procedures and facilitated the most effective use of a staff that has expanded to 53 people.

Administrative Services Division

During 1987, the Administration Department became the Administrative Services Division encompassing the operational departments of the Bar including administration, membership records, and information systems.

Program and Public Services Division

As part of the reorganization, the Program and Public Services Division was created to more effectively manage the programmatic departments of the Bar. The departments within the Program and Public Services Division are Continuing Legal Education, Public Relations, Convention, Committees & Sections, and the Member Assistance Program. Two of those programs are highlighted below.

Continuing Legal Education

The State Bar's Continuing Legal Education (CLE) Program offered 27 seminars in 1987. The seminars and workshops exhibited CLE's continuing commitment to working closely with the sections of the Bar.

The State Bar also continued publishing books and manuals written by Arizona attorneys and judges. There are eight titles in the current inventory. New publications in 1987 include: Arizona Attorneys Fees Handbook and the 1987 supplement for Arizona Civil Remedies. Further, the CLE program has commitments for seven publications to be completed within the next two years.

In March 1987, the State Bar opened a satellite office in Tucson. The emphasis of the staff person in Tucson is to develop and produce CLE seminars, and make available CLE publications.

Public Relations and Publications

The Public Relations Committee and staff of the State Bar began planning for expanded public relations efforts in 1987. In May, the State Bar hired the public relations firm of Smith and Harroff to study the reasons for lawyers' low public image and to make proposals regarding what could be done to alleviate the problem. The Bar is currently working on developing several public education programs and expanding media relations efforts to increase the public's knowledge of the legal system.

The State Bar of Arizona publishes two periodicals: the Arizona Bar Journal, a bi-monthly magazine on substantive legal topics, and the Arizona Bar Briefs, a monthly newspaper informing

Bar members about State Bar programs and topics of interest to the legal profession. An annual membership directory of Bar members is also published.

The Arizona Bar Foundation

Established in 1978 by the State Bar of Arizona, the Arizona Bar Foundation was given the mandate of improving public understanding of the law, providing expanded legal services to the poor and advancing the interests of both the legal profession and the judiciary. The Foundation is governed by a 15-member Board of Directors elected by the Board of Governors of the State Bar of Arizona. Five directors are elected each year to three-year terms.

Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts

In its third full year of operation, Arizona's mandatory Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts (IOLTA) program continued to surpass expectations. During 1987, income totalled $1.75 million, an increase of more than half a million dollars over the previous year.

In 1987, the Supreme Court of Arizona amended Supreme Court Rule 44, which establishes and governs the IOLTA program, adding to law-related education and legal services to the poor a third purpose for which IOLTA funds may be used: "to fund studies and programs designed to improve the administration of justice." Applications for such grants were solicited for the first time late in the year, following the adoption of guidelines by the Board of Directors of the Foundation. Arizona became the 28th jurisdiction, out of the 45 IOLTA programs in the nation, to allow grants for administration of justice.

Arizona Bicentennial Commission

Since 1986, the Bar Foundation has demonstrated ongoing support for the Arizona Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. That support became more direct in the spring of 1987 with the commitment of staff to serve as executive director for the commission and provide staff support for the Commission's activities.

The Arizona Center for Law Related Education (ACLRE) has served as a clearinghouse for the state's designated bicentennial communities and for the public-at-large to obtain information on local, state, and national activities to commemorate the Constitution. Applications for official recognition by the Commission are processed through the ACLRE.

> "The Constitution is rooted in human experience. Philosophy has its place in the law, but when we rely on philosophy to the exclusion of the human experience, we no longer serve the Constitution or the people whose law we administer."
>
> **James Duke Cameron**
> Justice
> Arizona Supreme Court

Court Related Associations

Court Related Associations

Working within the judiciary are several associations and organizations that offer members an opportunity to meet and share ideas with their peers throughout Arizona. These ideas often lead to improved procedures, rules, and policies within the judiciary, allowing the system to "keep pace" with the work of its members.

Arizona Judges Association

The Arizona Judges Association is comprised of appellate and Superior Court judges. According to its bylaws, the association exists "to consider and deal with, by all lawful means, consistent with the Code of Judicial Conduct, common problems involving members of the judiciary of the state of Arizona." In doing so, the association hopes to enable members of the judiciary to "more effectively perform their duties along with the legislative and executive branches of government" by advancing the common welfare of the members of the association.

Arizona Judges Association

Jeffrey S. Cates, President
Judge, Superior Court in Maricopa County

Thomas G. Meehan, Vice President
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Pima County

Thomas C. Kleinschmidt, Secretary
Judge, Court of Appeals, Division 1

William T. Moroney, Treasurer
Judge, Superior Court in Maricopa County

Arizona Magistrates Association

Formerly known as the Municipal Judges Association, a new name was adopted for the organization during the 1987 Judicial Conference. This change provided other judges throughout the state the opportunity to become an association member. New goals and objectives have also been established by the association, including a scholarship to the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada, and the development of "Supreme Court approved educational programs."

Arizona Magistrates Association

Robert S. Carillo, President
Judge, Yuma Municipal Court

Sam L. Daniels, Vice President
Judge, Snowflake Municipal Court

Louraine R. Crawford, Secretary/Treasurer
Judge, Phoenix Municipal Court

Justices of the Peace and Constables Association

Once a year, usually in late September, the Justices of the Peace and Constables Association, along with the Arizona Court Clerks' Association meet to discuss their mutual problems and recent changes in law. For the last two years the association has provided programs through the Administrative Office of the Courts' Education Services Division in which the judges and clerks have received COJET credit for training. In addition, justices of the peace volunteer to serve as faculty members to assist the Arizona Supreme Court in its continuing education programs.

Justices of the Peace and Constables Association

Mulford Winsor, President
Judge, Gila Bend Justice Court

William Gastelum, Vice President
Judge, Casa Grande Justice Court

John Melvin, Secretary
Judge, East Phoenix #2 Justice Court

Bernie Johnson, Treasurer

Arizona Association of Superior Court Clerks

The Arizona Association of Superior Court Clerks is a professional organization composed of the 15 elected Clerks of the Superior Court and their chief deputy clerks. The association generally meets on a quarterly basis to discuss issues of common interest and concern as they relate to the functioning of the Superior Court. The association is involved in reviewing and implementing legislative changes that impact court operations and administration, such as the recently enacted automatic payroll deduction for child support payments bill.

Arizona Association of Superior Court Clerks

James N. Corbett, President
Clerk, Superior Court in Pima County

Amelia Sainz, Vice President
Clerk, Superior Court in Graham County

Shirley Stevenson, Secretary/Treasurer
Clerk, Superior Court in Coconino County

Arizona Court Clerks' Association

The Arizona Court Clerks' Association was founded in 1985 and is comprised of municipal and justice court clerks and other persons interested in improving the administration of limited jurisdiction courts in Arizona. The purpose of the association is to provide court clerks with an opportunity to share information and ideas on various court issues and to furnish relevant education and training programs that address members' concerns. The association has approximately 200 members.

The association held its spring conference in April 1987 in Flagstaff. The conference featured workshops on time management, the COJET accreditation process and the role of the local training coordinator, and techniques for improved communications with the public.

Educational booths were also available with information on statistical reporting, garnishment, mediation, case management, the Motor Vehicle Division of the Department of Transportation, and appeals.

Arizona Court Clerks' Association

Francis Crossman, President
Chief Clerk, East Phoenix #1 Justice Court

Victoria Tunstall, Vice President
Court Clerk, West Mesa Justice Court

Michael Hise, Secretary/Treasurer
Court Services Supervisor, Phoenix Municipal Court

Arizona Association for Court Management

The Arizona Association for Court Management is a non-profit professional organization with membership of more than 250 employees from courts throughout the State. The association's goals are: to promote professionalism of court personnel in Arizona; to improve all aspects of court management; to encourage the exchange of information relating to courts in all jurisdictions; to foster cooperation and understanding among court personnel, administrators, judges, the legal community, and others interested in the management of courts. Many of the association's activities are centered around its two educational conferences each year, featuring national and locally recognized "experts." Other activities include "Grant in Aid" and "Award of Excellence" programs for association members.

Arizona Association for Court Management

Michael Planet, President
Judicial Administrator, Superior Court in Maricopa County

Alma Haught, Vice President
Clerk, Superior Court in Pinal County

Barbara Honea, Secretary
Court Clerk, Marana Municipal Court

Robert Wininger, Treasurer
Senior Court Management Analyst, Administrative Office of the Courts

Arizona Chief Probation Officers' Association

The Arizona Chief Probation Officers' Association is comprised of the chief probation officer from each county within the state. The association is: to promote effective probation services within Arizona; to establish and maintain a close association with the Arizona judiciary; and to encourage better communication among probation departments, the courts, the legislature, penal institutions, law enforcement agencies, and the general public. During 1987, the association developed and distributed statewide policies regarding the supervision of intra-state probationers and produced a paper on the status of the interstate compact program and adult probationers in Arizona. The association looks to host a conference for probation personnel in Arizona during the next year.

Arizona Chief Probation Officers' Association

Ron L. Marquardt, President
Chief Probation Officer, Mohave County Probation Department

Edward Brown, Vice President
Chief Adult Probation Officer, Pima County Adult Probation Department

Myrtle Young, Secretary/Treasurer
Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, Cochise County Juvenile Court Center

"The United States Constitution, Bill of Rights and the individual state constitutions establish and assert the existence of certain liberties as part of the fundamental law of the land which cannot be amended by the ordinary processes of legislation and which survive the periodic personnel changes in the legislative and executive branches of government. Richard L. Perry in his book, Sources of our Liberties, said it best when he wrote, 'The liberties of the American citizen depend upon the existence of established and known rules of law limiting the authority and discretion of men wielding the power of government.' The liberties of the individual are formally stated in the Bill of Rights and constitutions of the United States and each state, and contrary acts of government are invalid and can be set aside by an independent judiciary. No better process for protecting individual rights and liberties has been discovered."

Michael Lacagnina
Chief Judge
Arizona Court of Appeals
Division Two

"Those of us privileged to serve in the judiciary have taken a special oath to support the Constitution, and thus have a special duty to attempt to preserve it and to protect the individual rights and liberties it fosters. Daniel Webster said it well many years ago when he warned that, although America could recover from disastrous war, economic ruin, and natural calamity, if we ever lost our constitutional rights 'they will be raised not again. Like the Coliseum and the Parthenon they will be destined to a mournful, a melancholy immortality. Bitterer tears, however, will flow over them than were ever shed over the monuments of Roman or Grecian art; for they will be the remnants of a more glorious edifice than Greece or Rome ever saw: the edifice of constitutional American liberty.' "

James Moeller
Justice
Arizona Supreme Court

Trial Courts' Statistical Summary

Superior Court
Caseload Summary
FY 1987

County	Beginning Pending	Filed	Transfer In	Total On File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Ending Pending
Apache	880	600	1	1,481	2	514	-119	846
Cochise	2,989	3,105	23	6,117	26	2,953	0	3,138
Coconino	1,964	3,102	2	5,068	6	2,891	171	2,342
Gila	1,587	1,373	14	2,974	27	1,273	- 68	1,606
Graham	1,146	864	7	2,017	6	772	0	1,239
Greenlee	267	194	0	461	4	125	0	332
La Paz	466	546	1	1,013	1	452	0	560
Maricopa	61,379	82,354	932	144,665	433	78,419	516	66,329
Mohave	3,788	3,689	21	7,498	17	3,395	0	4,086
Navajo	2,526	1,738	4	4,268	32	2,047	0	2,189
Pima	28,147	25,495	35	53,677	76	23,378	0	30,223
Pinal	4,272	3,981	53	8,306	61	3,555	5	4,695
Santa Cruz	1,939	917	0	2,856	6	956	0	1,894
Yavapai	2,809	3,127	28	5,964	28	2,773	1	3,164
Yuma	4,921	3,249	2	8,172	14	3,077	0	5,081
TOTAL	**119,080**	**134,334**	**1,123**	**254,537**	**739**	**126,580**	**506**	**127,724**

Superior Court
Beginning Pending Caseload
FY 1987

County	Felony	Unclass. Misd.	Lower Ct. Crim.	Total Appeals	Crim.	Domestic Civil	Relations	Other Probate	Total Non-Crim.*	Total Non-Crim.	Total Beg. Pend	FY 1986 Total	FY 1987 Total	Percent Change
Apache	81	0	0	2	83	199	232	234	132	797	880	1,085	880	-18.8
Cochise	184	0	0	10	194	653	829	1,136	177	2,795	2,989	2,721	2,989	9.8
Coconino	566	2	15	15	598	441	264	480	181	1,366	1,964	1,999	1,964	-1.7
Gila	288	22	2	10	322	217	274	664	110	1,265	1,587	1,467	1,587	8.2
Graham	120	0	0	4	124	192	213	422	195	1,022	1,146	1,053	1,146	8.8
Greenlee	20	0	0	1	21	68	79	68	31	246	267	251	267	6.4
La Paz	60	2	0	1	63	149	78	169	7	403	466	558	466	-16.4
Maricopa	5,035	4	20	348	5,407	25,733	9,380	17,157	3,702	55,972	61,379	55,601	61,379	10.4
Mohave	469	0	2	25	496	960	1,188	961	183	3,292	3,788	3,688	3,788	2.7
Navajo	525	2	7	75	609	609	370	492	446	1,917	2,526	2,247	2,526	12.4
Pima	1,935	3	89	274	2,301	7,537	9,331	7,141	1,837	25,846	28,147	30,193	28,147	-6.7
Pinal	822	3	3	23	851	568	684	1,450	719	3,421	4,272	3,959	4,272	7.9
Santa Cruz	132	0	0	1	133	473	308	857	168	1,806	1,939	1,874	1,939	3.5
Yavapai	232	2	0	23	257	696	601	1,070	185	2,552	2,809	3,295	2,809	-14.7
Yuma	800	9	13	28	850	564	1,093	1,895	519	4,071	4,921	4,609	4,921	6.8
TOTAL	**11,269**	**49**	**151**	**840**	**12,309**	**39,059**	**24,924**	**34,196**	**8,592**	**106,771**	**119,080**	**114,600**	**119,080**	**3.9**

* Includes adoption, juvenile dependency, and juvenile petitions.

Superior Court
Filings
FY 1987

County	Felony	Misd.	Unclass. Crim.	Lower Ct. Appeals	Total Crim.	Civil	Domestic Relations	Probate	Other Non-Crim.*	Total Non-Crim.	Total Filings	FY 1986 Total	FY 1987 Total	Percent Change
Apache	116	0	0	6	122	96	145	52	185	478	600	531	600	13.0
Cochise	410	0	0	59	469	651	1,179	371	435	2,636	3,105	2,809	3,105	10.5
Coconino	880	6	11	38	935	591	733	153	690	2,167	3,102	2,924	3,102	6.1
Gila	273	2	1	22	298	232	419	134	290	1,075	1,373	1,234	1,373	11.3
Graham	164	0	0	9	173	147	273	83	188	691	864	908	864	-4.8
Greenlee	28	3	0	1	32	39	64	9	50	162	194	175	194	10.9
La Paz	188	2	15	15	220	111	115	51	49	326	546	500	546	9.2
Maricopa	12,253	11	55	1,468	13,787	38,249	19,645	4,955	5,718	68,567	82,354	77,501	82,354	6.3
Mohave	928	0	167	79	1,174	813	956	518	228	2,515	3,689	3,144	3,689	17.3
Navajo	337	4	0	40	381	335	449	154	419	1,357	1,738	1,737	1,738	0.1
Pima	3,257	48	18	445	3,768	9,605	7,399	2,222	2,501	21,727	25,495	24,201	25,495	5.3
Pinal	853	0	0	65	918	723	1,383	379	578	3,063	3,981	3,622	3,981	9.9
Santa Cruz	189	0	0	6	195	188	258	109	167	722	917	986	917	-6.9
Yavapai	614	0	2	49	665	668	982	409	403	2,462	3,127	3,091	3,127	1.2
Yuma	883	0	0	18	901	615	1,016	338	379	2,348	3,249	3,217	3,249	1.0
TOTAL	**21,373**	**76**	**269**	**2,320**	**24,038**	**53,063**	**35,016**	**9,937**	**12,280**	**110,296**	**134,334**	**126,580**	**134,334**	**6.1**

* Includes adoption, juvenile dependency, and juvenile petitions.

Superior Court
Terminations
FY 1987

County	Felony	Misd.	Unclass. Crim.	Lower Ct. Appeals	Total Crim.	Civil	Domestic Relations	Probate	Other Non-Crim.*	Total Non-Crim.	Total Terms	FY 1986 Total	FY 1987 Total	Percent Change
Apache	117	0	0	0	117	86	114	15	182	397	514	693	514	-25.8
Cochise	320	0	0	47	367	692	1,315	234	345	2,586	2,953	2,565	2,953	15.1
Coconino	719	6	25	26	776	601	729	137	648	2,115	2,891	2,824	2,891	2.4
Gila	259	5	2	24	290	241	365	91	286	983	1,273	1,070	1,273	19.0
Graham	216	0	0	7	223	116	260	20	153	549	772	806	772	-4.2
Greenlee	29	2	0	1	32	5	32	4	52	93	125	144	125	-13.1
La Paz	134	4	15	14	167	91	131	19	44	285	452	588	452	-23.1
Maricopa	11,284	12	32	1,431	12,759	36,678	19,460	3,743	5,779	65,660	78,419	71,502	78,419	9.7
Mohave	810	0	169	60	1,039	665	788	701	202	2,356	3,395	3,051	3,395	11.3
Navajo	437	0	3	57	497	376	479	173	522	1,550	2,047	1,439	2,047	42.3
Pima	2,711	48	102	377	3,238	8,742	6,962	2,058	2,378	20,140	23,378	22,929	23,378	2.0
Pinal	838	0	0	54	892	623	1,137	343	560	2,663	3,555	3,329	3,555	6.8
Santa Cruz	179	0	0	5	184	241	234	65	232	772	956	918	956	4.1
Yavapai	546	2	2	44	594	721	790	274	394	2,179	2,773	2,873	2,773	-3.4
Yuma	887	1	2	17	907	565	1,072	128	405	2,170	3,077	2,891	3,077	6.4
TOTAL	19,486	80	352	2,164	22,082	50,443	33,868	8,005	12,182	104,498	126,580	117,622	126,580	7.6

* Includes adoption, juvenile dependency, and juvenile petitions.

Superior Court
Ending Pending Caseload
FY 1987

County	Felony	Misd.	Unclass. Crim.	Lower Ct. Appeals	Total Crim.	Civil	Domestic Relations	Probate	Other Non-Crim.*	Total Non-Crim.	Total End. Pend.	FY 1986 Total	FY 1987 Total	Percent Change
Apache	80	0	0	8	88	208	144	271	135	758	846	880	846	-3.8
Cochise	272	0	0	22	294	617	697	1,273	257	2,844	3,138	2,989	3,138	5.0
Coconino	727	2	1	27	757	432	438	496	219	1,585	2,342	1,964	2,342	19.2
Gila	246	4	1	9	260	214	319	707	106	1,346	1,606	1,587	1,606	1.2
Graham	68	0	0	6	74	225	225	485	230	1,165	1,239	1,147	1,239	8.0
Greenlee	17	1	0	0	18	102	110	73	29	314	332	267	332	24.3
La Paz	114	0	0	2	116	170	61	201	12	444	560	466	560	20.2
Maricopa	6,047	4	12	411	6,474	27,770	10,076	18,369	3,640	59,855	66,329	61,346	66,329	8.1
Mohave	587	0	0	44	631	1,117	1,355	778	205	3,455	4,086	3,788	4,086	7.9
Navajo	425	6	4	61	496	554	340	473	326	1,693	2,189	2,526	2,189	-13.3
Pima	2,481	3	5	342	2,831	8,372	9,764	7,305	1,951	27,392	30,223	28,147	30,223	7.4
Pinal	844	3	3	30	880	687	915	1,486	727	3,815	4,695	4,272	4,695	9.9
Santa Cruz	142	0	0	2	144	415	331	901	103	1,750	1,894	1,939	1,894	-2.3
Yavapai	303	0	0	25	328	650	787	1,205	194	2,836	3,164	2,809	3,164	12.6
Yuma	796	8	11	31	846	602	1,035	2,105	493	4,235	5,081	4,921	5,081	3.3
TOTAL	13,149	31	37	1,020	14,237	42,135	26,597	36,128	8,627	113,487	127,724	119,048	127,724	7.3

* Includes adoption, juvenile dependency, and juvenile petitions.

Superior Court
Trials and Hearings Commenced
FY 1987

	CRIMINAL		CIVIL					DOMESTIC RELATIONS				OTHER
County	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Default Hearings	Medical Malprac. Panels	Mental Health Hearings	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Default Hearings	Dom. Violence Hearings	O.T.S.C. Hearings
Apache	6	1	23	1	21	0	1	13	0	91	0	19
Cochise	18	28	54	9	139	0	6	160	0	623	1	389
Coconino	5	16	18	7	42	0	9	17	1	359	0	70
Gila	1	22	11	6	58	0	5	20	0	223	0	183
Graham	0	0	1	1	14	0	2	9	0	116	0	51
Greenlee	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	27	0	4
La Paz	1	16	7	8	14	0	0	22	0	64	0	36
Maricopa	48	379	407	387	8,876	35	372	457	7	11,091	209	2,571
Mohave	8	38	21	9	95	0	0	50	0	527	0	355
Navajo	0	16	13	0	132	0	6	6	0	226	0	83
Pima	5	313	255	187	905	38	147	291	0	3,270	6	5,417
Pinal	3	42	123	7	86	8	62	96	0	560	0	666
Santa Cruz	0	6	14	1	13	0	7	1	0	86	0	80
Yavapai	0	21	28	5	104	2	36	41	0	458	3	182
Yuma	4	49	19	13	89	0	77	51	0	420	2	306
TOTAL	99	948	994	641	10,589	83	730	1,234	8	18,141	221	10,412

Superior Court
Criminal Case Sentences and Other Terminations*
FY 1987

CRIMINAL CASE BY COUNTY	Sentence									Other Termination	
							Probation Plus				
	Death	D.O.C.	County Jail	Rest. Only	Prob. Only	Sent. Susp.	D.O.C.	Jail	Rest.	Acquitted	Dismissed
Felony	0	17	2	1	8	0	0	64	1	0	24
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apache County Total	**0**	**17**	**2**	**1**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**64**	**1**	**0**	**24**
Felony	0	55	5	1	12	0	7	57	77	6	96
Misd.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cochise County Total	**0**	**55**	**5**	**1**	**13**	**0**	**7**	**59**	**78**	**6**	**96**
Felony	0	130	19	18	41	0	45	224	117	1	124
Misd	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	24
Coconino County Total	**0**	**130**	**20**	**18**	**41**	**0**	**45**	**227**	**118**	**1**	**150**
Felony	0	49	3	3	4	0	0	65	45	7	82
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gila County Total	**0**	**49**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**66**	**45**	**7**	**87**
Felony	0	33	0	0	15	0	7	59	31	0	71
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graham County Total	**0**	**33**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**0**	**7**	**59**	**31**	**0**	**71**
Felony	0	10	2	0	1	0	0	13	2	0	2
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenlee County Total	**0**	**10**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**3**	**0**	**2**
Felony	0	23	0	0	2	0	14	31	13	0	51
Misd.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
La Paz County Total	**0**	**23**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**14**	**31**	**13**	**0**	**65**
Felony	5	2,343	9	3	958	24	536	2,205	2,356	112	1,651
Misd.	0	0	223	116	177	87	0	181	307	0	3
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Maricopa County Total	**5**	**2,343**	**232**	**119**	**1,135**	**111**	**536**	**2,386**	**2,663**	**112**	**1,686**
Felony	1	109	58	17	13	7	19	287	63	14	222
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169
Mohave County Total	**1**	**109**	**58**	**17**	**13**	**7**	**19**	**287**	**63**	**14**	**391**
Felony	0	29	1	0	20	2	5	63	75	12	135
Misd.	0	0	0	3	10	9	0	27	19	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navajo County Total	**0**	**29**	**1**	**3**	**30**	**11**	**5**	**90**	**94**	**12**	**135**
Felony	2	822	12	1	21	11	79	452	670	55	459
Misd.	0	4	29	8	10	20	0	61	81	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	6	4	0	1	0	3	10	0	40
Pima County Total	**2**	**826**	**47**	**13**	**31**	**32**	**79**	**516**	**761**	**55**	**499**
Felony	0	160	19	5	12	7	4	227	213	6	185
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pinal County Total	**0**	**160**	**19**	**5**	**12**	**7**	**4**	**227**	**213**	**6**	**185**
Felony	0	58	1	0	21	0	0	79	9	0	11
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Cruz County Total	**0**	**58**	**1**	**0**	**21**	**0**	**0**	**79**	**9**	**0**	**11**
Felony	0	123	22	3	75	2	25	115	16	3	121
Misd.	0	0	2	1	12	1	0	18	6	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0
Yavapai County Total	**0**	**123**	**25**	**4**	**89**	**3**	**25**	**135**	**23**	**3**	**121**
Felony	0	260	18	0	39	0	0	132	182	11	245
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Yuma County Total	**0**	**260**	**18**	**0**	**39**	**0**	**0**	**132**	**183**	**11**	**247**
Felony	8	4,221	171	52	1,242	53	741	4,073	3,870	227	3,479
Misd.	0	4	255	129	210	117	0	293	417	0	12
Unclass.	0	0	7	4	2	1	0	6	11	0	279
STATE TOTAL	8	4,225	433	185	1,454	171	741	4,372	4,298	227	3,770

* Each number refers to one person in one case. It is possible for a defendant to be involved in more than one case during the year. Sentences resulting from probation revocations are not included here; the are considered post-adjudication actions.

Superior Court
Criminal and Civil Traffic Appeals from Limited Jurisdiction Courts
FY 1987

Type of Appeal		Beginning Pending	Filed	Transfer In	Total on File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Ending Pending
CRIMINAL CASE APPEALS	Justice Ct.	255	467	17	739	21	430	1	289
	Municipal Ct.	321	794	56	1,171	45	729	- 1	396
CIVIL TRAFFIC APPEALS	Justice Ct.	76	210	8	294	13	200	1	82
	Municipal Ct.	188	849	46	1,083	25	805	0	253
TOTAL		**840**	**2,320**	**127**	**3,287**	**104**	**2,164**	**1**	**1,020**

Statewide Summary
Adult Probation
FY 1987

County	Probationers on Probation 7/1/86	Placed on Probation This Year	Total on Probation	Full-Term Discharge	Early Termination	Revoked From Probation	Other Terms.	Total Terms.	Probationers on Probation 6/30/87
Apache	161	85	246	53	11	5	0	69	177
Cochise	460	165	605	96	8	11	0	115	490
Coconino	577	363	920	125	31	68	20	244	676
Gila	319	96	415	88	69	0	0	157	258
Graham	180	87	267	18	19	4	18	59	208
Greenlee	34	23	57	11	0	0	0	11	46
La Paz	98	62	160	13	9	9	0	31	129
Maricopa	11,338	6,173	17,511	1,405	1,735	1,309	165	4,614	12,897
Mohave	861	270	1,131	160	50	53	27	290	841
Navajo	660	196	856	206	37	9	4	256	600
Pima	2,655	1,318	3,973	519	136	216	61	932	3,041
Pinal	675	340	1,015	147	34	30	13	224	791
Santa Cruz	372	107	479	49	7	7	5	68	411
Yavapai	499	270	769	71	74	24	12	181	588
Yuma	458	305	763	84	108	42	0	234	529
TOTAL	**19,307**	**9,860**	**29,167**	**3,045**	**2,328**	**1,787**	**325**	**7,485**	**21,682**

Public Work Service Hours and Monies Collected from Adult Probationers
FY 1987

County	MONIES COLLECTED					PUBLIC WORK SERVICE HOURS
	Restitution	Reimbursement	Fines	Probation Fees	Total	
Apache	$ 20,353	$ 932	$ 8,761	$ 36,924	$ 66,970	4,641
Cochise	30,559	3,659	36,245	34,992	105,455	2,696
Coconino	52,879	38,192	110,664	78,937	280,672	5,291
Gila	28,199	5,363	43 616	42,099	119,277	9,247
Graham	7,846	143	33,[illegible]0	3,595	45,043	346
Greenlee	631	1,058	4,611	3,550	9,850	421
La Paz	23,685	750	15,320	20,240	59,995	1,792
Maricopa	1,380,758	74,452	458,842	1,422,299	3,336,351	51,779
Mohave	90,700	42,704	93,466	79,459	306,330	2,349
Navajo	35,388	2,192	50,066	24,327	111,972	2,620
Pima	459,128	16,918	120,207	256,901	853,153	0
Pinal	44,994	3,338	50,979	52,977	152,287	5,189
Santa Cruz	8,923	9,445	27,531	15,639	61,537	2,503
Yavapai	53,521	6,463	15,712	53,850	129,546	982
Yuma	41,586	1,425	29,256	20,909	93,176	6,740
TOTAL	**$ 2,279,152**	**$ 207,031**	**$ 1,098,736**	**$ 2,146,698**	**$ 5,731,617**	**96,595**

Statewide Summary
Juvenile Referrals
FY 1987

	SEX		AGE				MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE ALLEGED IN REFERRAL					
Status of Referral	Male	Female	8-11	12-15	16	17	Against Persons	Against Property	Illegal Goods or Services	Public Peace	Incorrigible	Total
Referrals Pending July 1, 1986	6,300	2,083	452	4,411	1,966	1,554	710	4,122	558	1,326	1,667	8,383
Referrals Filed this Year	32,263	11,940	2,669	22,162	9,946	9,426	3,904	20,170	2,814	8,403	8,912	44,203
Sub-Total I	**38,563**	**14,023**	**3,121**	**26,573**	**1,912**	**10,980**	**4,614**	**24,292**	**3,372**	**9,729**	**10,579**	**52,586**
Referrals Ending in Adjustment	19,245	8,167	2,017	14,459	5,827	5,109	1,814	11,939	1,681	5,037	6,941	27,412
Referrals Ending In A Petition Being Filed	10,960	2,554	398	6,859	3,540	2,717	1,965	6,616	904	2,964	1,065	13,514
Referrals Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	2,757	1,125	194	1,450	683	1,555	207	1,993	229	602	851	3,882
Sub-Total II	**32,962**	**11,846**	**2,609**	**22,768**	**10,050**	**9,381**	**3,986**	**20,548**	**2,814**	**8,603**	**8,857**	**44,808**
Referrals Pending June 30, 1987	5,601	2,177	712	3,805	1,862	1,599	628	3,744	558	1,126	1,722	7,778

Disposition of Adjudicated Juveniles
Listed by Offense
FY 1987

Type of Disposition	Against Persons	Against Property	Illegal Goods or Services	Public Peace	Incorr.	Total
Probation	540	1,998	131	123	207	2,999
Probation with Restitution	109	689	25	13	6	842
Continued on Probation	103	467	65	454	42	1,131
Committed to State Department of Corrections	238	795	30	199	1*	1,263
Public Work Service, Restitution or Penalty	45	275	17	48	55	440
Terminated Without Services	57	194	11	77	52	391
TOTAL	**1,092**	**4,418**	**279**	**914**	**363**	**7,066**

*Because of statistical definitions, children may sometimes appear in the statistics as incorrigibles committed to the Department of Corrections. In this particular case, the child ran away from the custody of the Department of Corrections and, upon adjudication, was returned to the custody of D.O.C. Because the original referral offense was an incorrigible offense (running away), the case appears in the statistics as an incorrigible committed to D.O.C.

Disposition of Adjudicated Juveniles
Listed by Sex and Age
FY 1987

	SEX		AGE							
Type of Disposition	Male	Female	8-11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Probation	2,361	638	103	155	326	553	664	767	431	2,999
Probation with Restitution	775	67	28	40	62	133	180	242	157	842
Continued on Probation	952	179	26	29	70	201	279	309	217	1,131
Committed to State Department of Corrections	1,121	142	7	21	83	199	356	381	216	1,263
Public Work Service, Restitution or Penalty	352	88	9	14	23	48	60	113	173	440
Terminated without Services	265	126	20	13	22	38	60	113	125	391
TOTAL	**5,826**	**1,240**	**193**	**272**	**586**	**1,172**	**1,599**	**1,925**	**1,319**	**7,066**

Justice of the Peace Courts
Filings
FY 1987

Precinct	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Felony Prelim	Civil	Total	FY 1986 Total	FY 1987 Total	Percent Change
Puerco	9,083	1,013	305	41	10	10,452	9,223	10,452	13.3
Round Valley	1,865	497	256	77	289	2,984	2,970	2,984	0.5
St. Johns	950	143	174	69	136	1,472	1,433	1,472	2.7
Teec Nos Pos	2,638	213	18	6	5	2,880	2,692	2,880	7.0
Apache County Total	**14,536**	**1,866**	**753**	**193**	**440**	**17,788**	**16,318**	**17,788**	**9.0**
Benson	6,590	1,358	157	55	128	8,288	8,462	8,288	-2.0
Bisbee	1,725	1,458	164	77	351	3,775	2,394	3,775	57.7
Bowie	4,440	551	89	28	28	5,136	4,738	5,136	8.4
Douglas	2,162	1,020	884	74	612	4,752	4,831	4,752	-1.6
Sierra Vista	3,503	2,226	337	219	1,673	7,958	7,154	7,958	11.2
Willcox	4,312	596	104	53	263	5,328	4,025	5,328	32.4
Cochise County Total	**22,732**	**7,209**	**1,735**	**506**	**3,055**	**35,237**	**31,604**	**35,237**	**11.5**
Flagstaff	17,882	5,201	1,412	984	2,377	27,856	28,467	27,856	-2.1
Fredonia	295	251	129	9	74	758	318	758	138.4
Page	1,479	328	508	96	467	2,878	2,871	2,878	0.2
Williams	2,954	313	195	53	102	3,617	4,490	3,617	-19.4
Coconino County Total	**22,610**	**6,093**	**2,244**	**1,142**	**3,020**	**35,109**	**36,146**	**35,109**	**-2.8**
Globe	3,756	907	737	131	265	5,796	5,283	5,796	9.7
Hayden	202	161	40	34	62	499	437	499	14.2
Miami	550	1,204	222	65	260	2,301	1,901	2,301	21.0
Payson	5,796	1,513	409	173	597	8,488	5,122	8,488	65.7
Pine	81	334	48	27	25	515	429	515	20.0
Gila County Total	**10,385**	**4,119**	**1,456**	**430**	**1,209**	**17,599**	**13,172**	**17,599**	**33.6**
Pima	674	116	66	22	46	924	813	924	13.7
Safford	3,322	274	151	171	335	4,253	4,137	4,253	2.8
Graham County Total*	**3,996**	**390**	**217**	**193**	**381**	**5,177**	**4,950**	**5,177**	**4.6**
Clifton	355	110	50	23	68	606	354	606	71.2
Duncan	283	25	41	10	11	370	495	370	-25.2
Morenci*	18	61	35	5	11	130	408	130	-68.1
Greenlee County Total	**656**	**196**	**126**	**38**	**90**	**1,106**	**1,257**	**1,106**	**-12.0**
Parker	722	824	410	140	211	2,307	3,028	2,307	-23.8
Quartzsite	4,658	871	204	47	42	5,822	4,676	5,822	24.5
Salome	5,160	549	139	40	45	5,933	4,445	5,933	33.5
La Paz County Total	**10,540**	**2,244**	**753**	**227**	**298**	**14,062**	**12,149**	**14,062**	**15.7**
Buckeye	9,998	4,170	1,013	260	298	15,739	13,464	15,739	16.9
Chandler	2,053	5,086	898	540	2,924	11,501	7,483	11,501	53.7
East Mesa	5,814	12,884	2,785	632	5,017	27,132	22,459	27,132	20.8
Gila Bend	7,068	770	238	54	82	8,212	5,624	8,212	46.0
Glendale	723	2,427	519	1,161	6,759	11,589	9,363	11,589	23.8
Peoria	3,579	8,332	1,049	517	1,377	14,854	12,581	14,854	18.1
Central Phoenix	2,484	4,595	616	495	2,749	10,939	9,819	10,939	11.4
East Phoenix #1	21	31	207	991	5,316	6,566	5,670	6,566	15.8
East Phoenix #2	10	47	344	840	4,307	5,548	5,444	5,548	1.9
Northeast Phoenix	1,595	4,574	1,676	618	5,667	14,130	12,101	14,130	16.8
Northwest Phoenix	2,892	4,783	590	834	6,385	15,484	11,955	15,484	29.5
Scottsdale	607	1,142	920	560	3,883	7,112	7,057	7,112	0.8
South Phoenix	3,224	5,706	895	1,074	2,143	13,042	9,584	13,042	36.1
Tempe	4,782	8,226	969	983	5,245	20,205	15,311	20,205	32.0
Tolleson	5,098	3,499	928	1,004	7,353	17,882	17,500	17,882	2.2

Justice of the Peace Courts - FY 1987 Filings (Continued)

Precinct	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Felony Prelim	Civil	Total	FY 1986 Total	FY 1987 Total	Percent Change
West Phoenix	2,170	3,063	387	1,676	3,237	10,533	9,803	10,533	7.4
West Mesa	13,514	11,105	5,383	668	4,931	35,601	27,420	35,601	29.8
Wickenburg	3,790	2,472	1,280	86	156	7,784	7,703	7,784	1.1
Maricopa County Total	**69,422**	**82,912**	**20,697**	**12,993**	**67,829**	**253,853**	**210,341**	**253,853**	**20.7**
Bullhead City	1,212	1,081	918	497	865	4,573	4,311	4,573	6.1
Colorado City	1,325	205	22	15	5	1,572	2,295	1,572	-31.5
Kingman	16,422	2,677	1,349	691	1,041	22,180	21,210	22,180	4.6
Lake Havasu City	6,355	1,069	1,077	222	845	9,568	8,272	9,568	15.7
Mohave County Total	**25,314**	**5,032**	**3,366**	**1,425**	**2,756**	**37,893**	**36,088**	**37,893**	**5.0**
Holbrook	7,833	849	219	157	219	9,277	10,572	9,277	-12.2
Pinetop	638	978	625	54	591	2,886	2,599	2,886	11.0
Show Low	2,950	590	218	118	961	4,837	3,600	4,837	34.4
Snowflake	1,902	687	263	73	121	3,046	2,326	3,046	31.0
Winslow	2,471	294	133	158	179	3,235	3,306	3,235	-2.1
Navajo County Total	**15,794**	**3,398**	**1,458**	**560**	**2,071**	**23,281**	**22,403**	**23,281**	**3.9**
Ajo	1,478	692	259	64	38	2,531	2,431	2,531	4.1
Green Valley	2,339	1,167	415	5	148	4,074	3,124	4,074	30.4
Pima County (Consol.)	31,945	36,480	8,135	935	22,083	99,578	65,473	99,578	52.1
Pima County Total	**35,762**	**38,339**	**8,809**	**1,004**	**22,269**	**106,183**	**71,028**	**106,183**	**49.5**
Apache Junction	1,664	885	290	241	526	3,606	3,761	3,606	-4.1
Casa Grande	10,739	2,260	336	380	843	14,558	14,359	14,558	1.4
Coolidge	1,399	732	207	163	278	2,779	2,180	2,779	27.5
Eloy	3,164	858	163	232	125	4,542	4,563	4,542	-0.4
Florence	830	211	125	88	197	1,451	2,645	1,451	-45.1
Kearny	247	56	50	48	39	440	392	440	12.2
Mammoth	1,298	330	159	32	204	2,023	1,404	2,023	44.1
Maricopa	191	619	133	31	27	1,001	653	1,001	53.3
Oracle	2,095	803	299	33	101	3,331	3,738	3,331	-10.8
San Manuel	158	382	382	25	118	1,065	779	1,065	36.7
Stanfield	405	216	95	17	42	775	709	775	9.3
Superior	1,813	839	44	34	100	2,830	2,378	2,830	19.0
Pinal County Total	**24,003**	**8,191**	**2,283**	**1,324**	**2,600**	**38,401**	**37,561**	**38,401**	**2.2**
Nogales	6,579	2,847	203	222	354	10,205	7,721	10,205	32.2
Patagonia	152	92	74	9	9	336	473	336	-28.9
Santa Cruz County Total	**6,731**	**2,939**	**277**	**231**	**363**	**10,541**	**8,194**	**10,541**	**28.6**
Bagdad	254	177	57	10	3	501	344	501	45.6
Camp Verde	4,438	766	373	50	221	5,848	6,303	5,848	-7.2
Mayer	6,235	1,493	503	123	269	8,623	7,344	8,623	17.4
Prescott	1,687	1,462	680	270	771	4,870	4,314	4,870	12.9
Seligman	6,485	785	253	55	26	7,604	8,853	7,604	-14.1
Upper Verde	683	1,449	666	105	588	3,491	2,595	3,491	34.5
Yarnell	2,784	384	114	17	34	3,333	2,436	3,333	36.8
Yavapai County Total	**22,566**	**6,516**	**2,646**	**630**	**1,912**	**34,270**	**32,189**	**34,270**	**6.5**
Somerton	439	961	170	87	27	1,684	1,213	1,684	38.8
Wellton	6,023	478	105	86	18	6,710	4,777	6,710	40.5
Yuma	6,419	2,723	1,610	686	1,630	13,068	13,336	13,068	-2.0
Yuma County Total	**12,881**	**4,162**	**1,885**	**859**	**1,675**	**21,462**	**19,326**	**21,462**	**11.1**
STATE TOTAL*	**297,928**	**173,606**	**48,705**	**21,755**	**109,968**	**651,962**	**552,726**	**651,962**	**18.0**

* Morenci Justice Court ceased operations on December 31, 1986. All cases were transferred to the Clifton Justice Court.

Justice of the Peace Courts
Terminations
FY 1987

Precinct	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Felony Prelim	Civil	Total	FY 1986 Total	FY 1987 Total	Percent Change
Puerco	8,858	942	258	36	8	10,102	9,728	10,102	3.8
Round Valley	1,650	437	207	68	226	2,588	2,877	2,588	-10.0
St. Johns	855	104	118	68	63	1,208	1,256	1,208	-3.8
Teec Nos Pos	2,620	205	26	5	2	2,858	2,548	2,858	12.2
Apache County Total	**13,983**	**1,688**	**609**	**177**	**299**	**16,756**	**16,409**	**16,756**	**2.1**
Benson	6,804	1,347	137	55	122	8,465	8,834	8,465	-4.1
Bisbee	1,443	1,448	136	65	284	3,376	2,250	3,376	50.0
Bowie	4,560	568	85	24	31	5,268	5,421	5,268	-2.8
Douglas	1,702	953	665	35	339	3,694	2,880	3,694	28.3
Sierra Vista	3,625	2,212	326	175	1,299	7,637	6,508	7,637	17.3
Willcox	4,279	514	80	58	230	5,161	4,942	5,161	4.4
Cochise County Total	**22,413**	**7,042**	**1,429**	**412**	**2,305**	**33,601**	**30,835**	**33,601**	**9.0**
Flagstaff	15,057	5,355	973	740	1,760	23,885	35,107	23,885	-31.9
Fredonia	286	245	103	5	90	729	245	729	197.6
Page	1,518	322	480	102	454	2,876	2,780	2,876	3.5
Williams	2,190	323	141	50	86	2,790	5,599	2,790	-50.1
Coconino County Total	**19,051**	**6,245**	**1,697**	**897**	**2,390**	**30,280**	**43,731**	**30,280**	**-30.7**
Globe	3,509	796	719	135	256	5,415	4,691	5,415	15.4
Hayden	178	136	38	34	55	441	432	441	2.1
Miami	556	1,200	195	60	316	2,327	1,847	2,327	26.0
Payson	7,120	1,578	585	216	441	9,940	4,601	9,940	116.0
Pine	73	332	47	26	25	503	428	503	17.5
Gila County Total	**11,436**	**4,042**	**1,584**	**471**	**1,093**	**18,626**	**11,999**	**18,626**	**55.2**
Pima	632	105	65	17	44	863	799	863	8.0
Safford	3,035	279	130	165	303	3,912	3,769	3,912	3.8
Graham County Total	**3,667**	**384**	**195**	**182**	**347**	**4,775**	**4,568**	**4,775**	**4.5**
Clifton	332	95	43	22	45	537	379	537	41.7
Duncan	307	29	40	8	10	394	466	394	-15.4
Morenci*	23	68	43	6	7	147	396	147	-62.8
Greenlee County Total*	**662**	**192**	**126**	**36**	**62**	**1,078**	**1,241**	**1,078**	**-13.1**
Parker	1,394	810	481	146	307	3,138	4,062	3,138	-22.7
Quartzsite	3,784	695	123	53	38	4,693	6,640	4,693	-29.3
Salome	4,337	464	110	40	48	4,999	6,692	4,999	-25.2
La Paz County Total	**9,515**	**1,969**	**714**	**239**	**393**	**12,830**	**17,394**	**12,830**	**-26.2**
Buckeye	10,428	4,129	995	228	276	16,056	14,073	16,056	14.1
Chandler	2,822	4,213	493	400	2,407	10,335	6,536	10,335	58.1
East Mesa	5,987	12,645	2,428	535	4,643	26,238	21,269	26,238	23.4
Gila Bend	5,464	707	228	47	81	6,527	5,488	6,527	18.9
Glendale	623	2,074	305	1,122	6,767	10,891	8,809	10,891	23.6
Peoria	3,752	8,200	1,001	470	1,929	15,352	12,845	15,352	19.5
Central Phoenix	2,655	4,565	497	425	2,886	11,028	9,276	11,028	18.9
East Phoenix #1	33	38	163	999	5,390	6,623	4,761	6,623	39.1
East Phoenix #2	22	42	101	782	4,640	5,587	4,392	5,587	27.2
Northeast Phoenix	1,218	4,775	1,048	581	5,183	12,805	12,079	12,805	6.0
Northwest Phoenix	2,367	4,201	262	669	6,627	14,126	11,220	14,126	25.9
Scottsdale	585	1,140	700	523	3,550	6,498	6,686	6,498	-2.8

Justice of the Peace Courts - FY 1987 Terminations (Continued)

Precinct	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Felony Prelim	Civil	Total	FY 1986 Total	FY 1987 Total	Percent Change
South Phoenix	2,319	4,772	624	949	2,058	10,722	7,818	10,722	37.1
Tempe	4,620	8,142	698	822	4,148	18,430	16,683	18,430	10.5
Tolleson	4,162	5,056	705	967	7,175	18,065	14,448	18,065	25.0
West Phoenix	2,015	3,710	222	1,504	2,853	10,304	8,005	10,304	28.7
West Mesa	11,025	12,941	4,010	655	4,747	33,378	25,418	33,378	31.3
Wickenburg	4,092	2,647	1,117	65	239	8,160	7,130	8,160	14.4
Maricopa County Total	**64,169**	**83,997**	**15,597**	**11,743**	**65,599**	**241,125**	**196,936**	**241,125**	**22.4**
Bullhead City	2,134	1,013	856	480	903	5,386	5,516	5,386	-2.3
Colorado City	1,243	241	24	12	5	1,525	1,985	1,525	-23.1
Kingman	20,997	2,644	1,461	677	775	26,554	19,545	26,554	35.9
Lake Havasu City	5,766	996	1,067	256	817	8,902	9,909	8,902	-10.1
Mohave County Total	**30,140**	**4,894**	**3,408**	**1,425**	**2,500**	**42,367**	**36,955**	**42,367**	**14.6**
Holbrook	8,110	836	181	143	295	9,565	9,849	9,565	-2.8
Pinetop	657	1,014	458	60	451	2,640	2,609	2,640	1.2
Show Low	2,564	528	152	93	1,081	4,418	3,276	4,418	34.9
Snowflake	1,763	637	166	63	145	2,774	2,430	2,774	14.2
Winslow	2,717	263	166	177	182	3,505	3,276	3,505	7.0
Navajo County Total	**15,811**	**3,278**	**1,123**	**536**	**2,154**	**22,902**	**21,440**	**22,902**	**6.8**
Ajo	1,322	596	167	66	30	2,181	2,400	2,181	-9.1
Green Valley	2,043	1,192	332	6	119	3,692	2,612	3,692	41.3
Pima County (Consol.)	22,934	35,271	6,517	1,069	17,929	83,720	61,423	83,720	36.3
Pima County Total	**26,299**	**37,059**	**7,016**	**1,141**	**18,078**	**89,593**	**66,435**	**89,593**	**34.9**
Apache Junction	1,511	1,010	317	217	461	3,516	3,453	3,516	1.8
Casa Grande	10,357	2,145	357	423	653	13,935	13,658	13,935	2.0
Coolidge	1,265	700	215	172	310	2,662	2,010	2,662	32.4
Eloy	5,545	760	155	222	121	6,803	5,133	6,803	32.5
Florence	703	169	131	101	679	1,783	2,022	1,783	-11.8
Kearny	246	54	48	47	38	433	381	433	13.6
Mammoth	1,356	333	134	25	173	2,021	1,322	2,021	52.9
Maricopa	145	557	135	39	22	898	585	898	53.5
Oracle	2,034	790	355	38	108	3,325	3,746	3,325	-11.2
San Manuel	132	340	291	29	74	866	669	866	29.4
Stanfield	395	218	89	15	40	757	631	757	20.0
Superior	1,701	822	46	31	175	2,775	2,391	2,775	16.1
Pinal County Total	**25,390**	**7,898**	**2,273**	**1,359**	**2,854**	**39,774**	**36,001**	**39,774**	**10.5**
Nogales	2,980	2,617	114	173	345	6,229	5,216	6,229	19.4
Patagonia	115	68	59	11	11	264	334	264	-20.9
Santa Cruz County Total	**3,095**	**2,685**	**173**	**184**	**356**	**6,493**	**5,550**	**6,493**	**17.0**
Bagdad	281	189	78	12	13	573	285	573	101.1
Camp Verde	4,445	744	347	50	179	5,765	6,296	5,765	-8.4
Mayer	6,004	1,346	528	124	255	8,257	7,559	8,257	9.2
Prescott	1,845	1,351	679	259	566	4,700	4,119	4,700	14.1
Seligman	7,978	794	172	56	31	9,031	8,696	9,031	3.9
Upper Verde	645	1,376	601	104	579	3,305	2,493	3,305	32.6
Yarnell	2,656	385	99	17	37	3,194	2,800	3,194	14.1
Yavapai County Total	**23,854**	**6,185**	**2,504**	**622**	**1,660**	**34,825**	**32,248**	**34,825**	**8.0**
Somerton	735	962	152	88	73	2,010	1,290	2,010	55.8
Wellton	5,553	480	111	86	18	6,248	4,343	6,248	43.9
Yuma	5,849	2,676	1,215	648	1,415	11,803	10,723	11,803	10.1
Yuma County Total	**12,137**	**4,118**	**1,478**	**822**	**1,506**	**20,061**	**16,356**	**20,061**	**22.7**
STATE TOTAL	**281,642**	**171,676**	**39,926**	**20,246**	**101,596**	**615,086**	**538,098**	**615,086**	**14.3**

* Morenci Justice Court ceased operations on December 31, 1986. All cases were transferred to the Clifton Justice Court.

Justice of the Peace Courts
Trials and Hearings Commenced
FY 1987

	TRAFFIC				CRIMINAL				CIVIL			
Precinct	Crim. Court Trials	Crim. Jury Trials	Civil Hear. by Judge	Civil Hear. by Hear. Off.	Misd. Court Trials	Misd. Jury Trial	Fel. Prelim. Hear.	Fel. & Misd. Inital Appear.	Small Claims Hearings	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Domestic Vio. and Harassment Hearings*
Puerco	71	0	1	0	14	0	20	86	0	2	0	0
Round Valley	43	1	16	0	15	0	18	77	60	32	0	6
St. Johns	3	0	1	0	3	0	20	174	40	11	0	3
Teec Nos Pos	37	0	12	0	5	0	1	14	0	0	0	1
Apache County Total	**154**	**1**	**30**	**0**	**37**	**0**	**59**	**351**	**100**	**45**	**0**	**10**
Benson	112	0	22	0	12	0	0	178	48	7	1	2
Bisbee	91	0	73	0	27	0	0	144	35	56	0	5
Bowie	49	0	1	0	4	0	3	87	1	0	0	0
Douglas	98	0	103	0	149	0	0	16	59	62	0	0
Sierra Vista	41	0	23	0	17	0	3	339	99	206	0	8
Willcox	58	0	17	0	6	0	0	174	29	12	0	7
Cochise County Total	**449**	**0**	**239**	**0**	**215**	**0**	**6**	**1,238**	**271**	**343**	**1**	**22**
Flagstaff	92	0	79	0	20	0	98	2,407	140	187	0	2
Fredonia	10	0	6	0	10	0	0	26	52	3	0	0
Page	38	1	7	0	13	0	10	178	204	19	0	2
Williams	30	0	6	0	6	0	8	68	21	2	0	1
Coconino County Total	**170**	**1**	**98**	**0**	**49**	**0**	**116**	**2,679**	**417**	**211**	**0**	**5**
Globe	194	0	28	0	113	0	6	211	130	15	0	5
Hayden	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	1
Miami	10	0	23	0	0	0	9	265	25	17	0	1
Payson	120	0	60	0	30	0	41	154	114	46	2	4
Pine	7	0	95	0	6	0	15	33	11	2	0	2
Gila County Total	**331**	**0**	**208**	**0**	**149**	**0**	**71**	**671**	**280**	**80**	**2**	**13**
Pima	7	0	0	0	4	0	5	87	10	2	0	0
Safford	39	0	13	0	21	0	44	268	40	22	0	0
Graham County Total	**46**	**0**	**13**	**0**	**25**	**0**	**49**	**355**	**50**	**24**	**0**	**0**
Clifton	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	45	2	0	0	0
Duncan	7	1	9	0	7	0	1	36	6	2	0	2
Morenci**	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	12	5	0	0	0
Greenlee County Total**	**8**	**1**	**9**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**13**	**93**	**13**	**2**	**0**	**2**
Parker	65	0	19	0	17	0	8	283	42	26	1	2
Quartzsite	47	0	19	0	3	0	6	53	10	5	0	0
Salome	92	2	10	0	4	0	3	170	10	2	1	1
La Paz County Total	**204**	**2**	**48**	**0**	**24**	**0**	**17**	**506**	**62**	**33**	**2**	**3**
Buckeye	104	0	82	0	5	0	18	78	57	92	0	9
Chandler	10	1	35	0	14	0	55	192	261	354	0	80
East Mesa	608	9	39	259	208	0	88	268	493	1,858	0	168
Gila Bend	25	2	4	0	0	0	4	67	17	5	0	1
Glendale	46	0	84	0	45	0	220	408	583	1,293	3	110
Peoria	159	0	217	68	82	0	47	211	277	440	0	28
Central Phoenix	83	4	144	0	9	0	49	1,390	182	375	0	23
East Phoenix #1	1	0	6	0	1	0	188	203	542	1,275	0	15

Justice of the Peace Courts - 1987 Trials and Hearings Commenced (Continued)

	TRAFFIC				CRIMINAL				CIVIL			
Precinct	Crim. Court Trials	Crim. Jury Trials	Civil Hear. by Judge	Civil Hear. by Hear. Off.	Misd. Court Trials	Misd. Jury Trial	Fel. Prelim. Hear.	Fel. & Misd. Inital Appear.	Small Claims Hearings	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Domestic Vio. and Harassment Hearings*
East Phoenix #2	6	0	7	0	48	0	61	125	513	1,007	0	96
Northeast Phoenix	59	6	206	0	177	0	316	585	555	1,612	0	290
Northwest Phoenix	35	0	247	0	3	0	39	666	506	485	0	88
Scottsdale	74	0	99	0	64	0	64	561	691	731	0	18
South Phoenix	228	2	376	0	201	0	480	836	334	786	0	92
Tempe	68	3	19	133	34	0	108	841	749	697	0	84
Tolleson	141	0	93	0	10	0	63	318	290	244	0	144
West Phoenix	89	0	140	0	2	0	206	289	270	1,247	0	83
West Mesa	293	8	252	1	161	3	89	505	288	583	0	89
Wickenburg	81	3	51	0	43	0	12	9	52	20	0	4
Maricopa County Total	**2,110**	**38**	**2,101**	**461**	**1,107**	**3**	**2,107**	**7,552**	**6,660**	**13,104**	**3**	**1,422**
Bullhead City	37	1	79	0	10	0	5	622	113	174	1	1
Colorado	15	0	1	0	2	0	0	15	4	1	0	0
Kingman	172	5	59	0	78	0	14	1,180	259	128	0	11
Lake Havasu City	124	2	68	0	24	1	11	332	172	58	0	2
Mohave County Total	**348**	**8**	**207**	**0**	**114**	**1**	**30**	**2,149**	**548**	**361**	**1**	**14**
Holbrook	53	0	3	0	21	0	3	824	10	18	0	1
Pinetop	58	39	73	0	50	0	27	27	88	82	5	4
Show Low	27	0	8	0	18	0	7	86	317	27	0	5
Snowflake	79	1	36	0	24	0	1	81	24	18	0	3
Winslow	32	0	7	0	60	0	1	125	22	40	0	7
Navajo County Total	**249**	**40**	**127**	**0**	**173**	**0**	**39**	**1,143**	**461**	**185**	**5**	**20**
Ajo	25	0	10	0	35	0	1	286	9	6	0	0
Green Valley	76	6	282	0	29	1	0	234	38	50	0	9
Pima County (Consol.)	2,594	90	2,564	0	488	0	44	6,768	1,323	8,155	0	109
Pima County Total	**2,695**	**96**	**2,856**	**0**	**552**	**1**	**45**	**7,288**	**1,370**	**8,211**	**0**	**118**
Apache Junction	78	2	43	0	51	0	0	160	85	123	0	2
Casa Grande	341	1	74	0	16	0	16	738	161	186	0	0
Coolidge	57	0	42	0	36	0	0	392	108	39	0	1
Eloy	67	1	16	0	2	0	0	262	23	38	1	4
Florence	14	0	6	0	1	0	0	216	35	17	0	2
Kearny	4	0	9	0	4	0	0	26	8	4	0	1
Mammoth	17	0	9	0	3	0	0	35	76	8	0	2
Maricopa	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	110	6	6	0	0
Oracle	83	6	22	0	37	0	2	66	51	2	0	2
San Manuel	5	1	9	0	9	0	0	18	4	3	0	1
Stanfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	22	13	0	0
Superior	68	0	54	0	0	0	0	38	51	9	0	0
Pinal County Total	**735**	**11**	**294**	**0**	**159**	**0**	**18**	**2,120**	**630**	**448**	**1**	**15**
Nogales	95	2	27	0	1	2	57	159	29	80	1	1
Patagonia	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0
Santa Cruz County Total	**96**	**2**	**27**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**58**	**165**	**29**	**80**	**1**	**1**
Bagdad	5	0	4	0	9	0	0	11	1	0	0	0
Camp Verde	84	4	45	0	41	0	2	153	47	18	0	5
Mayer	211	2	80	0	52	0	2	413	51	27	0	5
Prescott	33	6	54	0	27	0	6	713	200	178	1	6
Seligman	22	0	2	0	8	0	0	154	1	1	0	1
Upper Verde	21	3	50	1	38	1	4	324	146	93	1	10
Yarnell	64	3	13	0	6	0	0	69	12	3	0	1
Yavapai County Total	**440**	**18**	**248**	**1**	**181**	**1**	**14**	**1,837**	**458**	**320**	**2**	**28**
Somerton	6	0	12	0	1	0	0	104	6	8	0	1
Wellton	4	0	1	0	5	0	1	50	3	3	0	0
Yuma	23	5	28	4	26	0	7	1,966	248	209	0	44
Yuma County Total	**33**	**5**	**41**	**4**	**32**	**0**	**8**	**2,120**	**257**	**220**	**0**	**45**
STATE TOTAL**	**8,068**	**223**	**6,546**	**466**	**2,833**	**8**	**2,650**	**30,267**	**11,606**	**23,667**	**18**	**1,718**

* Harassment statistices were collected starting January 1, 1987.

** Morenci Justice Court ceased operations on December 31, 1986. All cases were transferred to the Clifton Justice Court.

Municipal Courts
Filings
FY 1987

Municipality	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Felony Prelim.	Total	FY 1986 Total	FY 1987 Total	Percent Change
Eagar	133	437	94	0	664	950	664	-30.1
St. Johns	86	226	75	0	387	236	387	64.0
Springerville	175	357	107	0	639	617	639	3.6
Apache County Total	**394**	**1,020**	**276**	**0**	**1,690**	**1,803**	**1,690**	**-6.2**
Benson	124	259	124	0	507	782	507	-35.1
Bisbee	256	977	346	0	1,579	1,509	1,579	4.6
Douglas	8,209	3,951	1,663	0	13,823	9,917	13,823	39.4
Huachuca City	233	399	58	0	690	869	690	-20.5
Sierra Vista	716	2,073	722	0	3,511	3,837	3,511	-8.4
Tombstone	126	233	78	0	437	1,040	437	-57.9
Willcox	101	309	381	0	791	1,078	791	-26.6
Cochise County Total	**9,765**	**8,201**	**3,372**	**0**	**21,338**	**19,032**	**21,338**	**12.1**
Flagstaff	3,547	9,068	3,228	0	15,843	12,749	15,843	24.3
Fredonia	126	286	26	0	438	400	438	9.5
Page	446	973	1,234	0	2,653	2,348	2,653	13.0
Williams	393	205	115	0	713	492	713	44.9
Coconino County Total	**4,512**	**10,532**	**4,603**	**0**	**19,647**	**15,989**	**19,647**	**22.9**
Globe	549	1,513	583	0	2,645	2,039	2,645	29.7
Hayden	20	121	32	0	173	148	173	16.9
Miami	606	2,505	137	0	3,248	3,021	3,248	7.5
Payson	365	1,094	372	0	1,831	1,793	1,831	2.1
Winkelman	22	51	66	0	139	265	139	-47.5
Gila County Total	**1,562**	**5,284**	**1,190**	**0**	**8,036**	**7,266**	**8,036**	**10.6**
Pima	55	253	45	0	353	364	353	-3.0
Safford	146	609	256	0	1,011	950	1,011	6.4
Thatcher	85	222	158	0	465	281	465	65.5
Graham County Total	**286**	**1,084**	**459**	**0**	**1,829**	**1,595**	**1,829**	**14.7**
Clifton	59	139	30	0	228	198	228	15.2
Duncan	23	21	28	2	74	79	74	-6.3
Greenlee County Total	**82**	**160**	**58**	**2**	**302**	**277**	**302**	**9.0**
Parker	417	804	115	0	1,336	681	1,336	96.2
La Paz County Total	**417**	**804**	**115**	**0**	**1,336**	**681**	**1,336**	**96.2**
Avondale	2,267	1,907	1,066	0	5,240	5,187	5,240	1.0
Buckeye	2,642	1,657	625	0	4,924	3,568	4,924	38.0
Carefree	46	415	20	0	481	335	481	43.6
Chandler	2,533	19,284	2,418	0	24,235	21,473	24,235	12.9
El Mirage	386	1,779	464	0	2,629	2,011	2,629	30.7
Gila Bend	251	717	222	0	1,190	1,037	1,190	14.8
Gilbert	613	2,184	548	0	3,345	1,733	3,345	93.0
Glendale	5,268	27,064	3,098	0	35,430	28,120	35,430	26.0
Goodyear	89	1,171	200	0	1,460	1,288	1,460	13.4
Guadalupe	490	1,093	429	0	2,012	1,451	2,012	38.7
Mesa	11,355	43,561	8,256	0	63,172	45,955	63,172	37.5
Paradise Valley	1,083	4,650	203	0	5,936	4,501	5,936	31.9
Peoria	880	2,731	907	0	4,518	4,745	4,518	-4.7
Phoenix	59,106	312,370	47,921	0	419,397	400,016	419,397	4.8

Municipal Courts - 1987 Filings (Continued)

Municipality	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Felony Prelim.	Total	FY 1986 Total	FY 1987 Total	Percent Change
Scottsdale	7,113	43,815	3,848	0	54,776	63,429	54,776	-13.6
Surprise	429	2,187	226	0	2,842	1,926	2,842	47.6
Tempe	5,994	48,519	7,552	0	62,065	55,215	62,065	12.4
Tolleson	1,470	1,854	963	0	4,287	3,339	4,287	28.4
Wickenburg	169	568	169	0	906	818	906	10.8
Youngtown	104	456	44	0	604	468	604	29.1
Maricopa County Total	**102,288**	**517,982**	**79,179**	**0**	**699,449**	**646,615**	**699,449**	**8.2**
Bullhead City	2,077	7,281	1,870	0	11,228	3,980	4,625	16.2
Colorado City	9	34	104	0	147	4,233	5,985	41.4
Kingman	836	2,493	1,296	0	4,625	6,868	11,228	63.5
Lake Havasu City	631	4,431	923	0	5,985	15	147	880.0
Mohave County Total	**3,553**	**14,239**	**4,193**	**0**	**21,985**	**15,096**	**21,985**	**45.6**
Holbrook	426	631	581	0	1,638	1,697	1,638	-3.4
Pinetop-Lakeside	0	741	0	0	741	1,342	1,567	16.8
Show Low	313	1,002	252	0	1,567	374	786	110.2
Snowflake	274	364	148	0	786	101	336	232.7
Taylor	50	286	0	0	336	2,808	2,419	-13.8
Winslow	261	745	1,413	0	2,419	679	741	9.1
Navajo County Total	**1,324**	**3,769**	**2,394**	**0**	**7,487**	**7,001**	**7,487**	**6.9**
Marana	552	348	116	0	1,016	1,354	1,016	-24.9
Oro Valley	842	2,583	288	0	3,713	2,581	3,713	43.9
South Tucson	761	2,724	1,461	0	4,946	5,050	4,946	-2.0
Tucson	22,721	88,527	54,606	0	165,854	127,440	165,854	30.1
Pima County Total	**24,876**	**94,182**	**56,471**	**0**	**175,529**	**136,425**	**175,529**	**28.7**
Apache Junction	2,000	4,168	952	0	7,120	5,806	7,120	22.6
Casa Grande	578	3,482	1,285	0	5,345	5,265	5,345	1.5
Coolidge	273	868	800	0	1,941	1,391	1,941	39.5
Eloy	276	665	827	0	1,768	2,044	1,768	-13.5
Florence*	63	129	31	0	223	591	223	-62.2
Kearny	43	137	55	0	235	592	235	-60.3
Mammoth	127	655	139	0	921	791	921	16.4
Superior	174	303	236	0	713	530	713	34.5
Pinal County Total*	**3,534**	**10,407**	**4,325**	**0**	**18,266**	**17,010**	**18,266**	**7.4**
Nogales	1,206	3,126	795	0	5,127	4,973	5,127	3.1
Patagonia	111	970	27	0	1,108	479	1,108	131.3
Santa Cruz County Total	**1,317**	**4,096**	**822**	**0**	**6,235**	**5,452**	**6,235**	**14.4**
Chino Valley	151	405	161	0	717	409	717	75.3
Clarkdale	84	215	90	0	389	382	389	1.8
Cottonwood	214	579	298	0	1,091	860	1,091	26.9
Jerome	12	85	41	0	138	139	138	-0.7
Prescott	979	11,881	2,095	0	14,955	8,382	14,955	78.4
Prescott Valley	345	632	167	0	1,144	1,309	1,144	-12.6
Yavapai County Total	**1,785**	**13,797**	**2,852**	**0**	**18,434**	**11,481**	**18,434**	**60.6**
San Luis	238	1,250	260	0	1,748	1,589	1,748	10.0
Somerton	106	677	218	0	1,001	613	1,001	63.3
Wellton	49	44	100	0	193	158	193	22.2
Yuma	2,091	10,454	3,686	0	16,231	11,559	16,231	40.4
Yuma County Total	**2,484**	**12,425**	**4,264**	**0**	**19,173**	**13,919**	**19,173**	**37.7**
STATE TOTAL*	158,179	697,982	164,573	2	1,020,736	899,642	1,020,736	13.5

* Includes only the first three months of data for Florence Municipal Court.

Municipal Courts
Terminations
FY 1987

Municipality	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Felony Prelim.	Total	FY 1986 Total	FY 1987 Total	Percent Change
Eagar	110	458	80	0	648	1,100	648	-41.0
St. Johns	73	210	79	0	362	229	362	58.1
Springerville	109	310	99	0	518	585	518	-11.4
Apache County Total	**292**	**978**	**258**	**0**	**1,528**	**1,914**	**1,528**	**-20.1**
Benson	128	241	130	0	499	553	499	-9.7
Bisbee	248	1,005	330	0	1,583	1,512	1,583	4.7
Douglas	8,238	3,955	1,690	0	13,883	9,719	13,883	42.8
Huachuca City	243	411	58	0	712	792	712	-10.1
Sierra Vista	722	2,108	675	0	3,505	3,735	3,505	-6.1
Tombstone	155	237	75	0	467	1,152	467	-59.4
Willcox	104	309	347	0	760	1,110	760	-31.5
Cochise County Total	**9,838**	**8,266**	**3,305**	**0**	**21,409**	**18,573**	**21,409**	**15.3**
Flagstaff	3,087	8,502	3,423	0	15,012	12,333	15,012	21.7
Fredonia	115	278	25	0	418	392	418	6.6
Page	437	946	1,315	0	2,698	2,672	2,698	1.0
Williams	393	203	113	0	709	696	709	1.9
Coconino County Total	**4,032**	**9,929**	**4,876**	**0**	**18,837**	**16,093**	**18,837**	**17.1**
Globe	484	1,589	472	0	2,545	2,333	2,545	9.1
Hayden	17	113	29	0	159	137	159	16.1
Miami	559	2,495	149	0	3,203	2,942	3,203	8.9
Payson	358	1,074	361	0	1,793	1,795	1,793	-0.1
Winkelman	23	60	70	0	153	250	153	-38.8
Gila County Total	**1,441**	**5,331**	**1,081**	**0**	**7,853**	**7,457**	**7,853**	**5.3**
Pima	66	259	46	0	371	361	371	2.8
Safford	145	593	253	0	991	962	991	3.0
Thatcher	78	221	138	0	437	278	437	57.2
Graham County Total	**289**	**1,073**	**437**	**0**	**1,799**	**1,601**	**1,799**	**12.4**
Clifton	47	149	20	0	216	258	216	-16.2
Duncan	25	20	27	2	74	81	74	-8.6
Greenlee County Total	**72**	**169**	**47**	**2**	**290**	**339**	**290**	**-14.4**
Parker	330	819	112	0	1,261	778	1,261	62.1
La Paz County Total	**330**	**819**	**112**	**0**	**1,261**	**778**	**1,261**	**62.1**
Avondale	2,184	1,903	1,071	0	5,158	5,099	5,158	1.2
Buckeye	2,368	1,503	562	0	4,433	3,615	4,433	22.6
Carefree	47	423	18	0	488	291	488	67.7
Chandler	2,368	18,210	2,489	0	23,067	20,323	23,067	13.5
El Mirage	361	1,760	367	0	2,488	1,938	2,488	28.4
Gila Bend	215	742	230	0	1,187	969	1,187	22.5
Gilbert	535	2,148	517	0	3,200	1,631	3,200	96.2
Glendale	5,105	25,877	2,741	0	33,723	28,551	33,723	18.1
Goodyear	114	1,145	196	0	1,455	1,262	1,455	15.3
Guadalupe	516	953	420	0	1,889	1,381	1,889	36.8
Mesa	9,742	39,630	6,903	0	56,275	44,122	56,275	27.5
Paradise Valley	887	4,289	180	0	5,356	4,531	5,356	18.2
Peoria	677	2,514	778	0	3,969	4,687	3,969	-15.3
Phoenix	53,449	311,951	43,804	0	409,204	427,372	409,204	-4.2

Municipal Courts - 1987 Terminations (Continued)

Municipality	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Felony Prelim.	Total	FY 1986 Total	FY 1987 Total	Percent Change
Scottsdale	5,804	34,444	3,217	0	43,465	63,159	43,465	-31.1
Surprise	361	2,242	251	0	2,854	2,289	2,854	24.7
Tempe	6,141	42,966	4,419	0	53,526	56,210	53,526	-4.7
Tolleson	1,315	1,842	914	0	4,071	3,289	4,071	23.8
Wickenburg	190	546	149	0	885	814	885	8.7
Youngtown	58	459	28	0	545	386	545	41.2
Maricopa County Total	**92,437**	**495,547**	**69,254**	**0**	**657,238**	**671,919**	**657,238**	**-2.1**
Bullhead City	1,322	7,851	1,313	0	10,486	3,761	4,144	10.2
Colorado City	10	33	56	0	99	4,023	5,279	31.2
Kingman	745	2,325	1,074	0	4,144	4,120	10,486	154.5
Lake Havasu City	544	3,965	770	0	5,279	9	99	1000.0
Mohave County Total	**2,621**	**14,174**	**3,213**	**0**	**20,008**	**11,913**	**20,008**	**68.0**
Holbrook	469	638	582	0	1,689	1,798	1,689	-6.0
Pinetop-Lakeside	0	628	2	0	630	1,369	1,603	17.1
Show Low	308	1,016	279	0	1,603	404	684	69.3
Snowflake	231	334	119	0	684	96	239	149.0
Taylor	12	227	0	0	239	2,802	2,395	-14.5
Winslow	347	736	1,312	0	2,395	619	630	1.8
Navajo County Total	**1,367**	**3,579**	**2,294**	**0**	**7,240**	**7,088**	**7,240**	**2.1**
Marana	445	318	95	0	858	1,055	858	-18.6
Oro Valley	790	2,372	211	0	3,373	2,739	3,373	23.1
South Tucson	999	2,467	1,445	0	4,911	4,554	4,911	7.8
Tucson	17,268	54,546	38,224	0	110,038	107,790	110,038	2.1
Pima County Total	**19,502**	**59,703**	**39,975**	**0**	**119,180**	**116,138**	**119,180**	**2.6**
Apache Junction	1,639	3,839	846	0	6,324	5,486	6,324	15.3
Casa Grande	489	3,478	1,319	0	5,286	5,358	5,286	-1.3
Coolidge	229	863	768	0	1,860	1,567	1,860	18.7
Eloy	202	522	637	0	1,361	1,921	1,361	-29.1
Florence*	26	51	11	0	88	361	88	-75.6
Kearny	37	140	58	0	235	572	235	-58.9
Mammoth	128	662	132	0	922	836	922	10.3
Superior	163	358	237	0	758	522	758	45.2
Pinal County Total*	**2,913**	**9,913**	**4,008**	**0**	**16,834**	**16,623**	**16,834**	**1.3**
Nogales	1,080	2,969	576	0	4,625	5,163	4,625	-10.4
Patagonia	49	537	31	0	617	426	617	44.8
Santa Cruz County Total	**1,129**	**3,506**	**607**	**0**	**5,242**	**5,589**	**5,242**	**-6.2**
Chino Valley	155	392	149	0	696	432	696	61.1
Clarkdale	82	199	78	0	359	384	359	-6.5
Cottonwood	179	567	284	0	1,030	818	1,030	25.9
Jerome	12	84	35	0	131	147	131	-10.8
Prescott	912	11,345	2,204	0	14,461	9,057	14,461	59.7
Prescott Valley	446	626	214	0	1,286	1,282	1,286	0.3
Yavapai County Total	**1,786**	**13,213**	**2,964**	**0**	**17,963**	**12,120**	**17,963**	**48.2**
San Luis	236	1,234	205	0	1,675	1,630	1,675	2.8
Somerton	73	684	214	0	971	805	971	20.6
Wellton	38	59	110	0	207	107	207	93.5
Yuma	2,918	11,317	3,387	0	17,622	10,260	17,622	71.8
Yuma County Total	**3,265**	**13,294**	**3,916**	**0**	**20,475**	**12,802**	**20,475**	**59.9**
STATE TOTAL*	141,314	639,494	136,347	2	917,157	900,947	917,157	1.8

* Includes only the first three months of data for Florence Municipal Court.

Municipal Courts
Trials and Hearings Commenced
FY 1987

	TRAFFIC					CRIMINAL			
Municipality	Crim. Court Trials	Crim. Jury Trials	Civil Hear. by Judge	Civil Hear. by Hear. Off.	Misd. Court Trials	Misd. Jury Trials	Fel. Prelim. Hear.	Fel. & Misd. Initial Appear.	Dom. Vio. and Harassment Hearings*
Eagar	8	0	10	0	14	0	0	57	0
St. Johns	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	31	0
Springerville	4	1	17	0	26	0	0	43	1
Apache Co. Total	**12**	**1**	**29**	**0**	**45**	**0**	**0**	**131**	**1**
Benson	2	0	6	0	15	0	0	0	0
Bisbee	4	0	10	0	9	0	0	77	0
Douglas**									
Huachuca City	7	1	11	0	1	0	0	1	3
Sierra Vista	6	0	19	0	22	0	0	3	7
Tombstone	5	0	6	0	10	0	0	6	1
Willcox	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cochise Co. Total	**24**	**1**	**53**	**0**	**57**	**0**	**0**	**87**	**11**
Flagstaff	269	20	635	1	151	0	0	254	2
Fredonia	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Page	24	0	27	0	18	0	0	3	0
Williams	25	1	43	4	48	0	0	0	0
Coconino Co. Total	**318**	**21**	**755**	**5**	**217**	**0**	**0**	**257**	**2**
Globe	26	0	48	0	26	0	0	0	5
Hayden	2	0	75	0	13	0	0	8	0
Miami	5	0	35	0	2	0	0	0	0
Payson	4	11	29	0	7	1	0	71	1
Winkelman	3	0	3	0	19	0	0	0	0
Gila Co. Total	**40**	**11**	**190**	**0**	**67**	**1**	**0**	**79**	**6**
Pima	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0
Safford	1	0	22	0	2	0	0	0	0
Thatcher	0	1	4	0	12	0	0	28	0
Graham Co. Total	**1**	**1**	**31**	**0**	**16**	**0**	**0**	**28**	**0**
Clifton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Duncan	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	18	0
Greenlee Co. Total	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**19**	**0**
Parker	8	1	21	0	9	0	0	10	0
La Paz Co. Total	**8**	**1**	**21**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**0**
Avondale	72	1	70	0	100	0	0	0	0
Buckeye	31	0	12	0	24	0	0	23	0
Carefree	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandler	94	25	204	1,224	169	6	0	117	2
El Mirage	1	0	100	0	30	0	0	0	0
Gila Bend	2	0	6	0	1	0	0	24	0
Gilbert	11	9	86	0	19	0	0	0	0
Glendale	17	11	729	0	16	0	0	472	0
Goodyear	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	15	0	43	2	27	1	0	14	0
Mesa	210	121	1,597	82	258	21	0	0	0
Paradise Valley	89	0	205	0	23	0	0	0	0
Peoria	58	0	231	0	82	0	0	311	18
Phoenix	1,158	331	1,609	6,840	1,023	120	0	0	0
Scottsdale	67	30	1,380	0	101	2	0	0	3
Surprise	16	3	161	0	20	0	0	0	1
Tempe	105	10	944	3,166	372	1	0	716	0
Tolleson	58	0	51	0	69	0	0	50	0
Wickenburg	10	0	18	0	4	0	0	26	2
Youngtown	0	0	160	0	0	0	0	16	1
Maricopa Co. Total	**2,014**	**541**	**7,650**	**11,314**	**2,338**	**151**	**0**	**1,769**	**27**

Municipal Courts - FY 1987 Trials and Hearings Commenced (Continued)

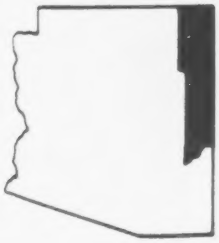
	TRAFFIC					CRIMINAL			
Municipality	Crim. Court Trials	Crim. Jury Trials	Civil Hear. by Judge	Civil Hear. by Hear. Off.	Misd. Court Trials	Misd. Jury Trials	Fel. Prelim. Hear.	Fel. & Misd. Initial Appear.	Dom. Vio. and Harassment Hearings*
Bullhead City	73	13	463	0	65	0	0	101	6
Colorado City	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0
Kingman	46	3	112	0	80	0	0	92	4
Lake Havasu City	0	1	75	0	4	0	0	0	1
Mohave Co. Total	**122**	**17**	**650**	**0**	**151**	**0**	**0**	**196**	**11**
Holbrook	8	2	10	0	10	0	0	134	0
Pinetop-Lakeside	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0
Show Low	34	0	73	0	72	0	0	11	0
Snowflake	35	0	31	0	26	0	0	12	0
Taylor	2	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winslow	1	0	5	0	6	1	0	333	0
Navajo Co. Total	**80**	**3**	**168**	**0**	**114**	**1**	**0**	**490**	**0**
Marana	16	0	20	0	5	0	0	3	3
Oro Valley	74	8	129	0	45	0	0	0	0
South Tucson	8	0	41	0	30	0	0	655	0
Tucson	154	146	2,327	0	281	18	0	0	92
Pima Co. Total	**252**	**154**	**2,517**	**0**	**361**	**18**	**0**	**658**	**95**
Apache Junction	16	4	99	0	5	1	0	114	2
Casa Grande	5	3	154	0	122	0	0	0	4
Coolidge	0	1	49	0	67	0	0	0	0
Eloy	7	0	10	0	41	0	0	0	0
Florence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kearny	0	0	11	0	4	0	0	0	0
Mammoth	24	0	22	0	8	0	0	0	0
Superior	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Pinal Co. Total	**52**	**8**	**345**	**0**	**247**	**1**	**0**	**116**	**6**
Nogales	7	1	57	6	17	0	0	211	3
Patagonia	17	0	93	0	8	0	0	0	0
Santa Cruz Co. Total	**24**	**1**	**150**	**6**	**25**	**0**	**0**	**211**	**3**
Chino Valley	8	4	14	0	11	2	0	18	0
Clarkdale	4	0	4	0	6	0	0	6	0
Cottonwood	7	2	16	0	18	0	0	80	1
Jerome	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1
Prescott	24	11	150	0	86	0	0	0	0
Prescott Valley	19	3	34	0	20	0	0	11	0
Yavapai Co. Total	**63**	**20**	**220**	**0**	**143**	**2**	**0**	**116**	**2**
San Luis	11	0	25	0	9	0	0	20	3
Somerton	4	0	15	0	9	0	0	10	0
Wellton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0
Yuma	53	2	359	0	137	0	0	76	0
Yuma Co. Total	**68**	**2**	**399**	**0**	**156**	**0**	**0**	**111**	**3**
STATE TOTAL**	**3,078**	**782**	**13,179**	**11,325**	**3,950**	**174**	**0**	**4,278**	**167**

* Harassment statistics were collected starting January 1, 1987.

** Douglas Municipal Court figures were not included due to statistical error.

Appendix

APACHE COUNTY



Established:	**February 14, 1879**
County Seat:	**St. Johns**
Population:	**62,400**
Area:	**11,127 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

John L. Claborne	**Presiding Judge**
Richard Lupke	Clerk of the Superior Court
Dennis Maxwell	Chief Adult Probation Officer
Dennis Mohatt	Chief Juvenile Probation Officer

Justice of the Peace Courts

Herman Mineer	St. Johns
George O. Phelps, Sr.	Round Valley
Glenn E. Stoner	Teec Nos Pos
John Yellowhorse	Puerco

Municipal Courts

George O. Phelps, Sr.	Eagar and Springerville
James H. Simmonds	St. Johns

COCHISE COUNTY

Established:	**February 1, 1881**
County Seat:	**Bisbee**
Population:	**100,300**
Area:	**6,256 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

Matthew W. Borowiec	**Presiding Judge**
James L. Riley	Judge
Richard A. Winkler	Judge
Ellen M. Young	Clerk of the Superior Court
Robert Henley	Chief Adult Probation Officer
Myrtle Young	Chief Juvenile Probation Officer

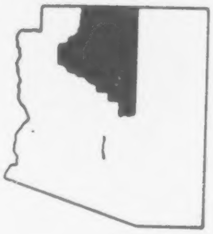
Justice of the Peace Courts

Arnold V. Anderson	Sierra Vista
Al Ballman	Willcox
Ronald J. Borane	Douglas
Michael Cass	Bisbee
Richard A. Guerra	Benson
Barbara Welker	Bowie

Municipal Courts

Arnold V. Anderson	Sierra Vista
R. A. Bradshaw	Douglas
George R. Kirmse	Huachuca City
Eugene J. Murphy	Bisbee and Tombstone
Marcus Neelly	Willcox
Ray Smith	Benson

COCONINO COUNTY



Established:	**February 19, 1891**
County Seat:	**Flagstaff**
Population:	**91,900**
Area:	**18,562 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

Richard K. Mangum	**Presiding Judge**
Jeffrey H. Coker	Judge
William F. Garbarino	Judge
Shirley Stevenson	Clerk of the Superior Court
John Blady	Chief Adult Probation Officer
Stev Crnkovich	Chief Juvenile Probation Officer

Justice of the Peace Courts

Joe Ann Everidge	Williams
Thomas V. Newell	Fredonia
Donald Roberts	Page
James J. Sedillo	Flagstaff

Municipal Courts

Fred Croxen, II	Flagstaff
Barbara Kimball	Fredonia
Ramon Otero, Jr.	Flagstaff
Carmen Reyes	Williams
William J. Sturm	Page
Bob Wininger	Court Administrator, Flagstaff

GILA COUNTY

Established:	**February 8, 1881**
County Seat:	**Globe**
Population:	**40,100**
Area:	**4,748 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

Edward L. Dawson	**Presiding Judge**
Robert Duber, II	Judge
Margaret Toot	Clerk of the Superior Court
Robert A. Castaneda	Chief Probation Officer

Justice of the Peace Courts

Martin Henderson	Miami
Ronnie O. McDaniel	Payson
Dorothy Ollson	Globe
Helen Reece	Hayden
Robert B. Wilson	Pine

Municipal Courts

Art S. Gonzales	Winkelman
Martin Henderson	Miami
Albert Hull	Payson
Anita Y. Montano	Hayden
Dorothy Ollson	Globe
Carl W. Needham	Payson

GREENLEE COUNTY

Established:	**March 10, 1909**
County Seat:	**Clifton**
Population:	**9,600**
Area:	**1,876 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

Allen G. Minker	**Presiding Judge**
Elsie F. Simms	Clerk of the Superior Court
Robert Layton	Chief Probation Officer

Justice of the Peace Courts

Manuel Manuz	Clifton-Morenci
Steve Lehman	Duncan

Municipal Courts

Manuel Manuz	Clifton
Fred Felkins	Duncan

GRAHAM COUNTY

Established:	**March 10, 1881**
County Seat:	**Safford**
Population:	**24,700**
Area:	**4,618 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

Ruskin Lines	**Presiding Judge**
Amelia Sainz	Clerk of the Superior Court
Robert Layton	Chief Probation Officer

Justice of the Peace Courts

Ruth N. Barnes	Safford
Jacque Felshaw	Pima

Municipal Courts

Ruth N. Barnes	Safford
Ralph McClellan	Pima and Thatcher

LA PAZ COUNTY

Established:	**January 1, 1983**
County Seat:	**Parker**
Populaton:	**14,200**
Area:	**4,430 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

Michael Irwin	**Presiding Judge**
Angela Gorman	Clerk of the Superior Court
Richard Tozer	Chief Probation Officer

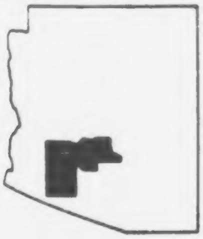
Justice of the Peace Courts

Jerrell R. Albrecht	Quartzite
Cecil Buchta	Salome
F. W. Smith	Parker

Municipal Court

John A. Clapp	Parker

MARICOPA COUNTY



Established:	**February 14, 1871**
County Seat:	**Phoenix**
Population:	**1,990,800**
Area:	**9,226 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

B. Michael Dann	**Chief Presiding Judge**
Rudolph J. Gerber	**Associate Presiding Judge**
Judy Allen	Clerk of the Superior Court
Gordon W. Griller	Court Administrator
Henry Duffie	Chief Adult Probation Officer
Ernesto Garcia	Director of Court Services-- Juvenile Court Center

Judges

Rebecca A. Albrecht
I. Sylvan Brown
Irwin Cantor
Jeffrey S. Cates
Rufus C. Coulter, Jr.
Peter T. D'Angelo
Armando de Leon
Bernard J. Dougherty
John F. Foreman
Frank Galati
Stephen A. Gerst
Stanley Z. Goodfarb
Robert L. Gottsfield
David L. Grounds
Cheryl K. Hendrix
Robert A. Hertzberg
Ruth H. Hilliard
Joseph D. Howe
Alan S. Kamin
Philip W. Marquardt
Frederick J. Martone
James E. McDougall
William T. Moroney
Daniel E. Nastro
Edmund G. Noyes, Jr.
Michael J. O'Melia
Thomas W. O'Toole
Cecil B. Patterson, Jr.
Howard V. Peterson
Robert W. Pickrell
Edward C. Rapp
Ronald Reinstein
Marilyn A. Riddel
David L. Roberts
C. Kimball Rose
Morris Rozar
Michael D. Ryan
William P. Sargeant, III
Barry Schneider
Linda K. Scott
John H. Seidel
Barry G. Silverman
John R. Sticht
Elizabeth A. Stover
Howard F. Thompson
Edward C. Voss, III
Gloria Ybarra

Maricopa County Continued

Justice of the Peace Courts

Fred S. Ackel	Tempe
Lex E. Anderson	Peoria
John R. Barclay	Northwest Phoenix
A. David Braun	East Phoenix #1
Nancy R. Conner	Scottsdale
Robert M. Garcia	South Phoenix
Gail G. Goodman, Sr.	East Mesa
Patricia Lamson	Central Phoenix
Edward D. Lockwood	West Mesa
John W. Melvin	East Phoenix #2
G. Thomas Muratore	Wickenburg
David Lee Phares	Chandler
Nellie A. Soto	West Phoenix
Don Stump	Tolleson
Alex A. Tolmachosf	Buckeye
Donald Weisenburger	Northeast Phoenix
J. L. White	Glendale
Mulford Winsor, IV	Gila Bend
Gordon Allison	Justice Courts Administrator

Municipal Courts

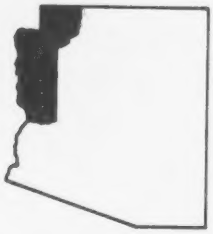
Howard Ahrenberg	Peoria, Youngtown and El Mirage
Warner B. Bair, II	El Mirage
John R. Barclay	Goodyear
Gary L. Bartlett	Guadalupe
Michael K. Carroll	Phoenix
Louraine R. Crawford	Phoenix
Steven L. Cuthbert	Wickenburg
Carol L. deSzendeffy	Carefree
Elizabeth R. Finn	Phoenix
George Forster	Mesa
John P. Grace	Paradise Valley
Richard A. Garcia	Phoenix
Alan L. Hammond	Phoenix
Donald D. Holroyd	Phoenix
Norval C. Jesperson	Mesa
N. Pike Johnson, Jr.	Phoenix
Richard B. Kelly	Paradise Valley
Robert Koch	Tempe
Stephen R. Lea	Phoenix
Michael A. Lester	Phoenix
M. Louis Levin	Phoenix
Wayne Marsh	Surprise
Hamilton McRae, III	Paradise Valley
Donald D. Meyers	Paradise Valley

Maricopa County Continued

Municipal Courts

Dorothy Jean Meyers	Paradise Valley
Stephen Mirretti	Tempe
Sidney Mitchell	Glendale
John J. Murphy	Phoenix
Daniel Norton	Paradise Valley
Caryl Parker	Tempe
Lester L. Penterman	Paradise Valley
George Preston	Scottsdale
John Propstra	Paradise Valley
Diana T. Quezada	Tolleson
Harold H. Reeb	Mesa
Earl G. Rhodes	Avondale
Walter G. Savage	Glendale
Donald L. Skousen	Gilbert
Ralph G. Smith	Phoenix
Malcolm P. Strohson	Phoenix
J. Matias Tafoya	Phoenix
R. Michael Traynor	Chandler
Philip vonAmmon	Paradise Valley
Lorraine Vose	Buckeye
Patricia Whitehead	Phoenix
Jean F. Williams	Phoenix
Mulford Winsor, IV	Gila Bend
Kathy Barrett	Court Administrator, Mesa
Monte Moore	Court Administrator, Scottsdale
James R. Scorza	Court Administrator, Phoenix
Margaret Trujillo	Court Administrator, Chandler

MOHAVE COUNTY



Established:	**November 9, 1864**
County Seat:	**Kingman**
Population:	**79,300**
Area:	**13,227 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

Leonard C. Langford	**Presiding Judge**
Gary R. Pope	Judge
Linda Seapy	Clerk of the Superior Court
Rod Marquardt	Chief Probation Officer

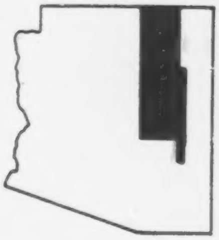
Justice of the Peace Courts

David B. Babbitt	Lake Havasu City
Bill Gumaer	Kingman
I. McKay Heaton	Colorado City
Charles Hubbard	Bullhead City

Municipal Courts

Nancy Anderson	Bullhead City
David B. Babbitt	Lake Havasu City
I. McKay Heaton	Colorado City
Kathy McCoy	Kingman

NAVAJO COUNTY



Established:	**March 21, 1895**
County Seat:	**Holbrook**
Population:	**75,700**
Area:	**9,910 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

John F. Taylor	**Presiding Judge**
Jay M. Abbey	Judge
Norman Turley	Clerk of the Superior Court
Bob Kelley	Chief Adult Probation Officer
Jack Schneider	Chief Juvenile Probation Officer

Justice of the Peace Courts

M. L. Culbertson	Winslow
Ray F. Dahm	Show Low
Sam L. Daniels	Snowflake
Ryan Reinhold	Pinetop
Lois Sizemore	Holbrook

Municipal Courts

Ray F. Dahm	Show Low
Sam L. Daniels	Snowflake and Taylor
Robert Harvey	Holbrook
Ryan Reinhold	Pinetop-Lakeside
Milton Sema	Winslow

PIMA COUNTY

Established: **November 9, 1864**
County Seat: **Tucson**
Population: **659,100**
Area: **9,240 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

Thomas Meehan	**Presiding Judge**
Michael J. Brown	**Associate Presiding Judge**
James N. Corbett	Clerk of the Superior Court
Jeffrey F. Erskine	Court Administrator
Ed Brown	Chief Adult Probation Officer
Richard Wilson	Director of Court Services-- Juvenile Court Center

Judges

Jack T. Arnold
Robert B. Buchanan
James C. Carruth
R. Philip Fahringer
Norman S. Fenton
Lillian S. Fisher
Lawrence Fleischman
Harry Gin
J. Richard Hannah
John G. Hawkins
Leslie Miller
Lina S. Rodriguez
William Scholl
William N. Sherrill
Alice Truman
Bernardo R. Velasco
Gilbert Veliz, Jr.
Nanette Warner

Justice of the Peace Courts

Robert Donfeld	Tucson
Robert Gibson	Tucson
Helen W. Gilmartin	Ajo
Emojean Girard	Tucson
Charles V. Lundstedt	Green Valley
Pete Rubi	Tucson
James R. West	Tucson
L.M. Jacobs, IV	Court Administrator, Tucson

Pima County Continued

Municipal Courts

Karen Adam	Tucson
Margarita Bernal	Tucson
Royal G. Bouschor, II	Oro Valley
Ann Bowen	Tucson
Antonio Bustamante	South Tucson
Carmen Dolny	Tucson
Fernando Fajardo	South Tucson
Bram Goldman	Tucson
Eugene H. Hays	Tucson
Clifford Hoffman	Tucson
Rita Jett	Tucson
George W. Kline	Marana
Kelly Knop	Tucson
Tom Martin	Chief Tucson
Mary Okoye	Tucson
Ronald L. Zimmerman	Court Administrator, Tucson

PINAL COUNTY

Established:	**February 1, 1875**
County Seat:	**Florence**
Population:	**107,200**
Area:	**5,386 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

E. D. McBryde	**Presiding Judge**
Robert R. Bean	Judge
James E. Don	Judge
Franklin Coxon	Judge
Alma J. Haught	Clerk of the Superior Court
David K. Storie	Chief Adult Probation Officer
Jerry A. Stogner	Chief Juvenile Probation Officer

Justice of the Peace Courts

Darrylyn Bonney	Coolidge
Robert DeArman	Florence
William Gastelum	Casa Grande
Amparo Gomez	Superior
Kelly Haddad	Kearny
Edna M. Hendrickson	Oracle
Flo Kiser	Apache Junction
Toni Lorona	Eloy
Tomas M. Rodriguez	Stanfield
James R. Ross	Maricopa
Joe A. Ruiz	Mammoth
Mary E. Swink	San Manuel

Municipal Courts

Corwin Brundrette, Sr.	Apache Junction
Bruce Griffith	Kearny
Clara Jimenez	Eloy
W. E. Moore	Casa Grande
Carl Moring	Coolidge
Sam M. Rua	Superior
Joe A. Ruiz	Mammoth
Gloria Tucker	Florence

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Established:	**March 15, 1899**
County Seat:	**Nogales**
Population:	**29,200**
Area:	**1,246 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

Roberto C. Montiel	**Presiding Judge**
Delfina Bauch	Clerk of the Superior Court
John Montanez	Chief Probation Officer

Justice of the Peace Courts

T. Brock Fuller	Patagonia
Alberto Rios	Nogales

Municipal Courts

William A. Bergier	Patagonia
Henry Valencia	Nogales

YAVAPAI COUNTY

Established:	**November 9, 1864**
County Seat:	**Prescott**
Population:	**95,000**
Area:	**8,091 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

James Hancock	**Presiding Judge**
Richard Anderson	Judge
James B. Sult	Judge
Ethel Bouton	Clerk of the Superior Court
Chuck Sizemore	Chief Adult Probation Officer
Gordon Glau	Chief Juvenile Probation Officer

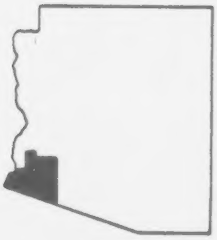
Justice of the Peace Courts

Leland J. Biggins	Seligman
Jack Findlay	Upper Verde
Bill Hanger	Yarnell
Edgar Kellis	Bagdad
Robert W. Kuebler, Jr.	Prescott
Dan Leonard	Mayer
Ralph A. Lizotte	Camp Verde

Municipal Courts

Philip N. Dunham	Prescott Valley
Jack Findlay	Clarkdale and Jerome
Charles Graham	Cottonwood
Robert W. Kuebler, Jr.	Chino Valley and Prescott

YUMA COUNTY



Established:	**November 9, 1864**
County Seat:	**Yuma**
Population:	**89,500**
Area:	**5,561 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

Douglas W. Keddie	**Presiding Judge**
H. Stewart Bradshaw	Judge
B. L. Helm	Judge
Ruth Evans	Clerk of the Superior Court
John W. Pool	Chief Adult Probation Officer
Janice A. Hays	Chief Juvenile Probation Officer

Justice of the Peace Courts

Manuel Figueroa	Somerton
James D. Huitt	Wellton
William R. Steen	Yuma

Municipal Courts

Robert Carrillo	Yuma
Manuel Figueroa	San Luis
Herman Frauenfelder	Somerton
James D. Huitt	Wellton

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Supreme Court
STATE OF ARIZONA
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

Chief Justice
Frank X. Gordon, Jr.

Vice Chief Justice
Stanley G. Feldman

Justices
James Duke Cameron
William A. Holohan
James Moeller

William L. McDonald
Administrative Director
of the Courts

E. Keith Stott, Jr.
Deputy Director

MEMORANDUM

TO: 1987 Annual Judicial Report Recipients

FROM: Bill McDonald
Administrative Director

DATE: August 26, 1988

SUBJECT: Annual Report Erratta

Subsequent to our publishing the 1987 Judicial Report, several errors and omissions have been discovered. Please make the appropriate changes in your copies of the report.

Page 26 -- The figure of 73.5 percent cited in the first sentence of the second paragraph should be 73.3 percent, as indicated on the 1987 Statewide Filings chart.

Also, the last sentence of the second paragraph should read "Portions of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals caseloads that were included in this category included special actions, industrial commission cases, habeas corpus, and state bar matters."

As an explanatory note, the figure listed for Total Superior Court filings includes not only those cases shown in the Superior Court Caseload Activity chart on page 41, but also lower court appeals shown in the chart at the top of page 79.

Page 29 -- The Appropriations and Projected Expenditures chart is for FY 1988, not FY 1987 as listed.

Page 39 -- The paragraph should end with the phrase "for the first time since 1980."

Page 45 -- The left block on the fourth row for 2,822 Children with Petitions Pending should be for 7/1/86, not 1987.

Page 47 -- The years for the bar chart should be 1985, 1986 and 1987.

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Page 73 -- The President of the Arizona Chief Probation Officers' Association is Rod Marquardt (not Ron).

Page 98 -- The Chief Probation Officer for Greenlee County is Glorry Willis.

The Administrative Office regrets these errors and omissions and I apologize for any inconvenience.

WLM:JM:ca

CC: Frank X. Gordon, Chief Justice
Bob Wininger, Director, Court Services Division

CTSV21/50